Two Parts
12 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV....NO. 13,750. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1895.—TWO PARTS—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

BIG FIRE IN GREENPOINT

An Elevator, 150,000 Bushels of Grain, and a Spar Yard Destroyed.

SPARS READY FOR SHIPMENT BURNED

Great Oil Tanks in Danger—Firemen Had to Leave Hose and Run —The Loss is Nearly $100,000.

Flames shot out of a window in the second floor of Marsh, White & Co.'s big grain elevator, on Quay Street and the East River, Greenpoint, shortly before 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Day Watchman Patrick Lennon and Night Watchman Peter Smith were standing together outside of the building. They both saw the flames, and without waiting to investigate, turned in an alarm of fire. When the firemen arrived a second alarm was sent in, and later a third.

The three alarms brought a large force of firemen to the scene, together with Chief Engineer Dale, Assistant Chief Perry, and District Engineers McGuire and Fanning, besides the fireboat Seth Low and several tugs owned by the Standard Oil Company. The fire proved a very hard one to subdue. Several times the intense heat drove the firemen away and they had to abandon their hose.

The fire burned until well into the evening and destroyed the entire plant of Marsh, White & Co., besides a large number of spars in the spar yard of Charles Winants, adjoining the elevator.

Marsh, White & Co.'s plant consisted of a three-story frame building, about 200 by 100, with an "L" on the dock 75 feet square, and a floating barge elevator. The building ran through from Quay Street to Bushwick Creek. The fire started in what was known as the grain room. It spread very rapidly, being fanned by a strong wind, and when the first fire companies arrived, had gained considerable headway. The first alarm brought Engines 15, 38, and 42. They had several streams of water playing on the flames when Engines 21, 11, and 29, summoned by the second alarm, arrived. The combined forces fought the fire from the land sides, while the Seth Low and the tugboat Frederick J. Lohman, which was hired by the firemen, played on the fire from Bushwick Creek.

Shortly after the fire was discovered the Standard Oil Company's tug Astral towed a barge loaded with oil from the company's Bushwick Creek wharf to a place of safety, and then aided the firemen in mastering the flames. Several times the oil works on the opposite side of the creek were threatened by the showers of sparks carried there by the wind, and the contents of a number of large tanks standing on the creek front were drawn off.

It was estimated that there was at least 150,000 bushels of grain in the elevator building, and the heat from it made it difficult work for the firemen to fight the fire at short range. Several times the flames rushed down upon them so rapidly that they had to drop their lines of hose and make a run for it. In that way considerable hose was burned, and when the engines summoned by the third alarm arrived, Chief Engineer Dale, who had taken personal charge of the fire, secured the hose brought by the additional engines, and then ordered them back to their quarters, having confidence in his ability to subdue the fire with the force already at work.

East of the elevator is the spar yard of Charles Winants, and on the opposite side of Quay Street is the Continental Iron Works. While the fire was at its height, the showers of flying sparks set fire to a building in the iron works, and to a large number of logs lying in Quay Street. Details of firemen were made to extinguish these fires, and they had no sooner finished their work than the big shed in the spar yard caught fire. Under the shed were a number of valuable spars just finished and ready for shipment. In fact, several were to have left the yard to-day. Before the firemen could put out the fire burning on the roof of the spar shed, the flames spread to the finished spars and ruined them.

When the big elevator building fell in, it sent a big shower of sparks skyward, and some of them were carried by the wind to the roof of a picture frame factory, some distance from the scene of the fire. The building, through the promptness of the firemen, was saved from very serious damage. Other slight fires were caused in the vicinity by sparks, but no great damage was done.

Marsh, White & Co.'s loss is a complete one. No one connected with the firm was present at the fire, but from what could be learned from other sources the loss will reach at least $85,000. No information could be obtained as to the amount of insurance carried by the firm. Sparmaker Winants placed his loss at $8,000.

The heavy wind blowing made the fire a dangerous one. In the vicinity of the burning buildings were a number of wooden structures used for manufacturing purposes, and nothing but the promptness and activity of the firemen prevented the fire spreading over a much larger area.

After the big elevator building had fallen in, the firemen started to turn over the half-burned bags of grain and a quantity of bale hay that was stored in the building. It was slow work, and several streams of water had to be kept playing on the burning grain, as the flames started up every time any of it was turned over. It took a long time to spread the burned bags over the ground, so that the firemen could get closer to the ruins of the elevator.

The elevator building was filled with valuable machinery that was completely destroyed by the flames. The iron was twisted out of shape by the heat, and the mass of charred timbers and ruined machinery made it difficult for the firemen to make much headway on the ruins. Several heavy streams from the fireboats and tugs and some of the fire engines were kept playing on the wreckage for several hours before the last vestige of fire disappeared.

During the fire a small schooner yacht in course of construction near the creek side of the spar yard caught fire and her hull was badly charred.

How or where the fire started is not known. Watchmen Lennon and Smith both said that there were no fires in the section of the elevator where they first saw the flames. The progress of the fire plainly indicated that it must have started on the second floor of the building, and both men were at a loss to account for it.

The fire caused considerable excitement in the Greenpoint and Williamsburg sections of Brooklyn, and thousands of spectators gathered to witness it. At one time so many people had crowded on the iron bridge crossing Bushwick Creek at Franklin Street that it was impossible for either trolley cars or wagons to make their way through the compact mass of humanity. It took a large force of policemen to keep the crowd in order.

Bushwick Creek is filled with big logs seasoning before being formed into spars for vessels. The logs float very close together, and offered an inviting place from which to view the flames, as the bridge and road were a considerable distance from the burning buildings. Small boys were the first to take advantage of the logs, and it was not long before every log in the creek supported one or more enterprising Brooklyn youths. The police tolerated the advance for a time, but it soon became so general that an assault was ordered. The nimble urchins had no difficulty in keeping out of the way of the policemen, and finally they were permitted to remain on the logs.

Finding that they need not fear police interference, the boys began skylarking, and soon several of them fell into the creek. There was a rush to rescue each one, and that caused others to go overboard. For a time hardly a minute passed that a boy did not get a ducking. The police said that at least fifty boys must have fallen into the creek within an hour.

When it began to grow dark the policemen made a second attempt to dislodge the boys. This was slightly more successful than their first effort. One policeman who had served his time as a sparmaker in the yard had not forgotten how to jump from one log to another without going overboard, and he was left to drive the boys back to land. It took him some time, and he had to do some lively jumping before he succeeded. After that the logs were kept free of spectators.

All the housetops commanding a view of the fire were occupied, and occasionally pails of water were brought into play to extinguish large sparks dropped on the roofs.

MYSTERIOUS DIAMOND ROBBERY

Twenty Thousand Dollars' Worth of Precious Stones Stolen from a Cottage at Long Branch, N. J.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 15.—Twenty thousand dollars' worth of diamonds and jewelry set with other precious stones is missing from the cottage of H. Victor Newcombe, a quarter of a mile below the Elberon Hotel. It is uncertain how the stuff was taken. It was there on Saturday evening at 5 o'clock, when Mrs. Newcombe had occasion to go to her jewel casket to take out an ornament she wished to wear. This morning the casket was gone from its place.

Whether the theft was the work of burglars or sneak thieves is not known, but the belief is that sneak thieves accomplished the robbery. There do not appear to be any marks on doors or windows to show how entrance was gained to the house, if the entry was a forcible one. The loss of the casket and its contents was discovered so late in the day that it cannot now be remembered by any of the servants whether a window was unfastened this morning or not.

The jewelry consisted of rings, pins, pendants, head ornaments, buttons set with stones, pearls set and strung in different ways, and a few loose diamonds.

That the diamonds were in the house was known to many, for Mrs. Newcombe wore her ornaments many times at the fashionable functions here this Summer and in other years. Her ornaments were very noticeable because of their beauty. In addition to the guests of the Elberon and other hotels and of the cottagers, the diamonds and other stones were seen on frequent occasions by the waiters and other employes of the houses and hotel at which the family visited. The cottage is the largest at Elberon. Mr. Newcombe's city residence is 683 Fifth Avenue, and his office 70 Broadway. He is one of the largest operators in Wall Street. He and his family, which consists of his wife and one son, have live here several seasons. They remain late, enjoying the fine weather which follows the breaking up of the season. They would have returned to New-York in a short time.

THE PARDONS MADE IN HAWAII

Great Dissatisfaction Among the Merchants of the Sandwich Islands with the Government.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—The pardon of a large number of prominent exiles by the Hawaiian Government, and the probable release of ex-Queen Lilluokalani from her prison in the royal palace, has led some to believe that the population of Hawaii is not so strongly in favor of the republic now as it was. It is said that many of the merchants are very much dissatisfied with the poor business of the last six months, which they naturally ascribe to the inefficiency of the Government.

The Republicans of the island promised that Hawaii should be annexed to the United States. Nothing has been accomplished yet in that direction, and the residents of the island who were in favor of a change of government are now reported as being sorry for the new state of affairs, and wish to return to the monarchical form of government. In view of such sentiments, the pardon of a large number of prominent exiles puts a political phase of importance upon the action of the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Adolph B. Spreckels, in conversation with a reporter, would not commit himself as to what he thought would be the outcome, but he said:

"Whereas, I think it is a wise thing for the present Government to release the Queen. I think it a shame that she should have been imprisoned so long. I do not think the officers of the republic despair of having the islands annexed to the United States. In fact, I know that steps are being taken to lay the matter of annexation before the next American Congress. You may say emphatically that I do not think the only reason the Government pardoned the exiles at this time was to induce them to come back in cholera time. Since they have been away six months, they will be able to stand it a few weeks longer, when I hope all traces of cholera will have disappeared from the islands."

THIS BICYCLE RIDER NOT A CRAVEN

When He Ran Down an Old Man He Went for a Doctor.

Richard Irwin, sixty years old, janitor of School No. 66 in King's Bridge, was seriously hurt yesterday afternoon by being knocked down by a bicycle. He was walking down the steep hill on Riverdale Avenue, in the road. The wheelman, William H. Roberts of 68 Park Place, Newark, N. J., came suddenly around a sharp bend in the road and struck him in the back.

Irwin was thrown on his face. His nose was broken and his head bruised. His leg was also broken, and he is thought to have internal injuries.

Roberts hurried away on his wheel and found Dr. Darling of King's Bridge, with whom he returned to the place of the accident. The injured man was taken home in the doctor's wagon.

Owing to the steepness of the hill and the sudden turn in the road, the accident could not be blamed upon Roberts, and Irwin would not allow him to be arrested.

A BOY FOUND DEAD IN A CAVE

While Cooking Sweet Potatoes in a Tin-Pail Stove He Was Suffocated.

JERSEY CITY, Sept. 15.—Thomas Larkins, fourteen years old, a brother of James Larkins, the ex-champion of the Scottish-American Athletic Club, was found dead this morning in a cave in a vacant lot on Montgomery Street, near Monmouth Street.

He and a number of other boys had dug a cave in a lot, covering the opening with an old carpet. They had contrived from a tin pail a stove to burn hard coal. Larkins went there last night to cook some sweet potatoes and frankfurters, and was suffocated by the gas from the coal.

The potatoes were found in the ashes, showing that he had been overcome before they were cooked. The body was taken to the home of the family, 330 Third Street.

Young Wheeler at Bloomingdale.

Morris C. Wheeler, the student who became insane at Cambridge, Mass., and was taken to Bellevue Saturday, was transfered to Bloomingdale Asylum yesterday. His father, A. W. Wheeler of the Controller's office at Washington, accompanied him. The latter intended to take his son to a private asylum near Washington, but on the advice of physicians had the unfortunate young man taken to Bloomingdale.

Hopes are entertained that with a short period of rest, young Wheeler will regain his reason, which became impaired by too close application to his studies.

Schooner Went Ashore at Sandy Hook.

The schooner E. Arcularius, from Philadelphia for Rockland, Me., with a cargo of coal, went ashore on the point of Sandy Hook at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The Chapman Wrecking Company's boat offered assistance, but it was declined. The vessel was floated at high tide, apparently uninjured.

TWO CLAIMED HIM DEAD

Third Wife and Divorced Wife of Odell Clashed in Death Notices.

THE LATTER WENT TO THE FUNERAL

By Compromise Her Daughters Saw the Body and by Compromise She and They Had a Coach in Line.

The funeral of Edwin C. Odell, from his late home 159 Eleventh Street, Brooklyn, was interrupted twice yesterday afternoon through the agency of Mrs. Rose Dowling of 265 Seventeenth Street, who secured a divorce from Mr. Odell twelve years ago.

Joseph Odell, a son by Mr. Odell's first wife, believing that Mrs. Dowling would create a disturbance, had Roundsman Clark and two policemen of the Fifth Avenue Precinct on duty on the sidewalk in front of the house, while two policemen in civilian's dress were stationed on the stoop.

Mr. Odell had been a clerk in a banker and broker's office in this city, and was a popular member of Court Rosedale, Ancient Order of Foresters, and Washington Conclave, Knights of Sherwood Forest. He was married three times. His first wife died, leaving three children, Joseph, Catharine, and Mary.

Shortly after his first wife's death he married the woman, who is now Mrs. Dowling. They had two children, one of whom is now Mrs. Annie Crowley of Ninth Street, Brooklyn, and the other Mrs. Alicia Murphy of Eleventh Street, Brooklyn. The stepchildren did not like the second Mrs. Odell, and quarrels between husband and wife were frequent, until she secured an absolute divorce. Odell was forbidden by the decree of the court to marry again.

Some time after the divorce proceedings Odell went to Jersey City, and was married to Catharine, his third wife, who survives him. By her he had three children, Mary, James, and Edward.

The Odell and the Dowling families lived in the same neighborhood and attended the same church, but they never interfered with each other. The divorced wife, about the same time Odell married his third wife, was married to Mr. Dowling.

Odell was taken ill about three months ago with cancer of the stomach, and died last Wednesday. His wife had a death notice published announcing the fact.

Mrs. Catharine Odell was greatly surprised and shocked Saturday afternoon when she read this death notice in one of the local papers:

ODELL.—At his residence, 159 11th St., Edwin C. Odell, husband of Rose Odell, and father of Alicia and Annie Odell.

Funeral on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from above address; thence to Holy Cross Cemetery for interment.

Mrs. Catharine Odell was angry, as the death notice totally ignored her relationship and that of her three children, and she had this notice inserted yesterday:

ODELL.—On Sept. 11, 1895, Edwin C. Odell, the beloved husband of Catharine Odell, and father of Joseph, Catharine, Mary, James, Edwin, and Elizabeth Odell.

Funeral from the residence of Catharine Odell, 159 11th St., Sunday, Sept. 15, at 2 P. M.

Joseph Odell, the son by the first wife, asked for police protection. He feared there would be a scene, as the two daughters of Mrs. Dowling called Saturday to see their father's body. They were escorted by a policeman.

The funeral services were held at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and at that time Roundsman Clark and two uniformed officers of the Fifth Avenue Precinct stood on the sidewalk, and two in civilian dress were on the stoop. They were evidently expecting trouble, as Joseph Odell several times had asked if Mr. Dowling had put in an appearance.

After the friends had gathered in the house a carriage was driven up to the place, and Mrs. Rose Dowling and her two daughters, Mrs. Annie Crowley and Mrs. Alicia Murphy, alighted. In the carriage was a large floral pillow, which was not carried out.

One of the women rang the bell of the house, and Joseph Odell responded. He informed them that they were not wanted, that their presence was an insult to the family, and he demanded them to leave. He then closed the door, leaving them on the outside.

One of the policemen advised Mrs. Dowling to go away, but she refused to do so, and she again rang the bell, and again Joseph Odell opened the door. The quartet then wrangled for over fifteen minutes, and at last a compromise was effected.

It was that the two daughters of Odell and Mrs. Dowling should be allowed to view the body, but that Mrs. Dowling should not do so. The daughters entered the house, while Mrs. Dowling returned to her carriage. The two women soon rejoined their mother, and they remained in their carriage.

After the casket had been placed in the hearse and the pallbearers had taken their seats in the first carriage Mrs. Dowling's coach was driven behind the coach containing the pallbearers.

Joseph Odell was informed of this by the undertaker, and he ordered Mrs. Dowling and her daughters to leave the procession. They refused to do so.

The police had again to be called into service to act as mediators, and after a wrangle of ten minutes, while the street was crowded with people, who were surprised at Mrs. Dowling's actions, another compromise was effected.

This gave Mrs. Dowling the privilege of occupying the fourth coach in line, and then the procession started for the Holy Cross Cemetery, where the interment was made.

Mrs. Dowling lingered behind the other mourners, and after they had all departed she placed upon the grave the floral pillow which she had carried in her coach.

MRS. FLEMING'S SUNDAY IN PRISON

She Attends Mass and Is Present at the Corridor Services.

Mrs. Mary Fleming, who is accused of having poisoned her mother, Mrs. Bliss, passed a quiet and devotional Sunday yesterday. She rested well Saturday night, and yesterday morning attended mass in the prison chapel. She also was present at the services held in the corridor of the woman's prison.

With many other inmates, she listened to a sermon delivered by Evangelist Scott, the singing by Mrs. Upham, and the Scriptural readings by the Rev. G. Stevens. During a part of the services, which were conducted by Col. Ray, the prisoner knelt in the corridor.

Mrs. Stagg, the matron, says Mrs. Fleming endures her confinement with fortitude, as she has the trying ordeals of the Coroner's inquest and the arraignment. She does, however, show some resentment at what she considers an unnecessary delay in her case.

Stole Because He Was Hungry.

John White, an English sailor, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday on a charge of larceny. The complainant, Hilda Strauss of 111 Lenox Avenue, said she was walking in Park Avenue at Sixty-first Street Saturday afternoon, when White caught her by the arm and wrenched her purse, containing $18, from her hand and ran.

She screamed, and was heard by a policeman, who caught White after a chase of several blocks. He still had the pocketbook.

White admitted his guilt. He said he was a sailor on an English steamship. He went on a spree and his ship sailed without him. He had no means, he said, and had eaten nothing since Friday morning. He saw Miss Strauss open her purse and count some bills. The sight of the money, added to the pangs of hunger, overcame his moral nature. The Magistrate committed him in $500 bail to answer.

GEN. HARRISON HAS A QUIET DAY

Went for a Drive and Called on his Daughter-in-Law—Starts for Indianapolis Tod-ay.

Ex-President Harrison had a very quiet time yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. In the afternoon he went out for a drive, and after dinner he called on his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Russell B. Harrison, who is at the Windsor. He remained with her until after 10 o'clock, when he returned to the Fifth Avenue.

Gen. Harrison will depart this morning for his home in Indianapolis, where he has an engagement to appear as counsel in an important law suit.

The Saratoga Convention has called nearly all the prominent Republicans out of town, and the Fifth Avenue Hotel was gloomy and deserted. Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield and Job E. Hedges, Mayor Strong's private secretary, were there a short time. Both sent cards to Gen. Harrison's room, but he was out. Mr. Brookfield said he expected to call again this morning. Asked if he intended going to the Saratoga convention, Mr. Brookfield said:

"No. Gen. Collis has gone to the convention, and it would not do to leave the Department of Public Works without either the Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner. I intend to stay at home and attend to business, and let the other fellows attend to politics."

THE FINANCES OF THE NATION

TREASURY DEPARTMENT RECEIPTS BETTER THAN LAST MONTH.

The Steady Decrease in the Disbursements for Pensions During the Last Three Years Promising.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—It is believed at the Treasury Department that the receipts this month will surpass those of August, and that the Government will very soon be upon a self-supporting basis. The receipts for the first fourteen days of September have reached $13,197,176, and this is a more favorable showing than appears on its face. The month began on a Sunday, and the fourteen days thus far covered include a public holiday.

The increase in internal revenue receipts has not been all that the officials have looked for, and has aroused suspicion of illicit distilling. It is hardly believed, however, that the increase of the whisky tax from 90 cents to $1.10 per gallon can have stimulated evasions of the law sufficient in amount to seriously affect the receipts. It is thought the slow increase in the total is due to the disposition to work off the big stocks withdrawn before the increase of the tax, and that these stocks will soon be exhausted. The present collections from spirits and internal revenue are less than before the increase of the tax. The total collections from internal revenue showed an average of about $13,300,000 per month in 1892 and $12,400,000 per month in 1893, so that some increase may reasonably be looked for under the increased tax on whisky in process of time.

The present receipts of the Government are running about $1,000,000 per month less than the amount necessary to meet expenditures. Secretary Carlisle's estimate of expenditures for the present fiscal year was $361,000,000, or about $30,000,000 per month. If the September receipts reach $29,500,000, as is expected, they will come within $600,000 per month of the self-supporting rate, and will indicate a deficit for the fiscal year of about $7,000,000. It will not be surprising to see this wiped out by a gain in both customs and internal revenue during the Winter months.

The estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury are usually a better indication of the probable expenditures of the year than the appropriations of Congress, because those appropriations are not always expended within the year, and are not intended to be. Many of the appropriations for public works remain several years in the Treasury before their final disbursement, and fragments of other appropriations are carried over into other years. It is believed that the disbursements for pensions for September will be less than in September of last year, and that the increase for the present calendar year will be trifling.

It is a natural law, which has been pointed out to committees of Congress by successive Commissioners of Pensions, that deaths are most numerous among those drawing the largest pensions because they are the men suffering from the severest disabilities. The following table shows the range of pension payments for each month for the last three calendar years:

Month.	1893.	1894.	1895.
January	$13,088,270	$8,995,808	$10,054,298
February ..	13,494,663	11,528,557	12,380,295
March	18,839,220	13,372,503	11,617,856
April	12,871,761	10,152,309	11,986,083
May	14,288,020	12,977,282	12,902,249
June	11,411,301	10,894,818	10,204,258
July	14,757,668	12,902,577	12,755,427
August	11,286,158	11,334,569	12,302,349
September ..	10,788,864	12,580,701	*11,500,000
October	10,340,314	11,053,357	.....
November ..	12,330,568	12,032,191	.....
December ..	13,706,534	12,329,473	.....
Total....	$152,171,346	$140,163,144	.....

*Estimated.

This steady decrease is very promising for the future.

GOV. HASTINGS HAS PEACE OF MIND

Has Never Talked Politics for Publication, So Feels Secure.

Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania was at the Holland House yesterday, accompanied by the Attorney General of the State. The Governor did not look as if the recent political struggle in Pennsylvania, in which Senator Quay came out victor, had affected his peace of mind. To a reporter for The New-York Times he said:

"I never talk politics for publication. I find it saves me a great deal of trouble. In all my life I have never given a newspaper interview. This abstinence has brought its reward to me in securing for me a peace of mind that nothing in type can disturb."

"Have you any special mission in New-York?"

"None at all. Attorney General McCormick and I are simply here on a little pleasure trip. We expect to go home in a few days."

Catholic Convention at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The fortieth national convention of the German Roman Catholic Central Verein will open in this city to-morrow morning. About 500 delegates are now in the city, and this morning assembled in Union Hall and marched in a body to the Church of Our Lady of Angels, where Pontifical high mass was celebrated by the Rev. Fidelius Voight O. M. C. A sacred concert was held in Harmanus Bleecker Hall this evening, and Mayor Wilson delivered an address of welcome to the delegates. The sessions will continue each day until Thursday. The Central Verein is made up of 568 societies, which have a membership of 49,000.

Crab Catching Caused Heart Disease.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 15.—William Calhoun, twenty-four years old, of 379 Fifth Street, went crabbing to-day. While trying to catch a crab he became so excited that he fell dead from heart disease. His body was removed to his home.

Frost in New-Jersey.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Sept. 15.—Frost last night is reported from a number of points in Bergen County. In some places considerable damage was done to late corn and to Lima beans.

Offer Gold for Currency.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 15.—The banks of Springfield have made a tender to the Government of $100,000 in gold in exchange for currency.

Premier Brand California Wines.
Preferred by connoisseurs to finest imported. Absolute purity guaranteed. Sold by all grocers and wine merchants everywhere. Pacific Coast Wine Co., 849 Broadway and 1,496 3d Av.—Adv.

ROBBERS OF MAIL BOXES

One of Them Confesses to Many Crimes on Two Continents.

THOUSANDS IN LETTERS STOLEN HERE

Operations of the Gang in Baltimore, St. Louis, and New-Orleans—Their Rich Hauls—Only One Now at Large.

The full story of how a gang of six professional thieves have robbed this city of upward of $5,000, and throughout the Union have secured nearly $25,000 within two years, by pillaging mail boxes, became known to Acting Chief of Detectives O'Brien yesterday by the confession of one of the members of the gang who was arrested Saturday after a long and anxious search.

The penitent criminal who has done the police this important service is William G. Wheeler, an old-time crook. He has lately been living in South Second Street, Williamsburg, but is now at Police Headquarters. Of the remaining members of the gang two are already in jail in Baltimore, two are in the custody of United States Marshals, and one is at large.

Wheeler was released by Magistrate Crane several weeks ago, after being arrested with the other men, because the detective who had arraigned him in court and who wanted the man remanded would not tell at the preliminary hearing what evidence he had against him.

The tale told by Wheeler to Acting Captain O'Brien reveals one of the cleverest and most successful robbery conspiracies ever entered into by professional criminals. It begins in the early part of 1893, when Charles Fisher, Robert Wallace, Barney Kelly, William Morgan, and Frank Griffin, all daring and experienced thieves, were in Sing Sing prison for various offenses, and were all employed in the molding shop in the prison.

It happened that the terms of imprisonment to which all the five men had been sentenced terminated about the same time, and this fact becoming known to each of the men by the mysterious freemasonry which exists between thieves in the "higher" walks of the profession, the five managed to get together in prison on several occasions and to from a plan of co-operation in preying upon the public when the time of their release came. The plan was to secure a master key to mail boxes in various parts of this city, and to abstract letters from boxes in the business sections and retaining those containing money and checks, to forge indorsements and pass the checks, while not of course despising money in small amounts when it fell into their hands.

All the theives were free in November, 1893, and all the letter boxes they tried in a street being found to open with a common key, a box in an obscure district was broken open and the lock stolen. A key was made to fit this, and the gang was then able to open any letter box in New-York.

It being discovered that the same system existed in almost every other large city in the United States, New-York was allowed to wait, and a number of other cities were visited. According to the confession in the possession of Acting Captain O'Brien, between November, 1893, and June, 1894, St. Louis was plundered by the gang of $10,000, and New-Orleans afterward yielded them $2,000, Milwaukee $400, Cincinnati $1,200, Pittsburg $2,500, Philadelphia $400, and Brooklyn $500, before operations were commenced at all in New-York.

When the frequency of the thefts became so noticeable in a town that the authorities suspected the methods by which the robberies were committed, the thieves went to another, always, however, avoiding New-York as the city where, above all others, they were known. But in spite of the precautions they took two of the gang, Fisher and Wallace were caught in Baltimore and received long sentences of imprisonment.

After this check the three free members of the gang crossed the ocean to England and started in to rob mail boxes in London. Their career there was of short duration. They had been operating only two weeks when Morgan, who was also known by the aliases of "Billy Hamilton," and "Eugene Talcott," was trapped in the Bank of Scotland while he was presenting a stolen order for a check book, signed by Adam Gilfillan & Co. He was denounced as an imposter by one of the firm's clerks who happened to be in the bank at the time, and was arrested, tried, and sentenced to three years' penal servitude. His two companions returned to this country, but Morgan soon followed them. After serving nine months of his term the authorities, believing him to be dying of consumption, released him on a free pardon on condition of his leaving the country. How serious his pretended consumption was may be seen from the fact that after his liberation he had rejoined his old companions in New-York and recommenced the swindle.

It was on Morgan's return that Wheeler, the thief who has now exposed the whole swindle, was admitted to the gang, whose number had been reduced from five to three by the loss of their two companions in Baltimore. The work was equally shared between them—Kelly and Griffin robbing the mail boxes, Morgan altering and forging the checks thus obtained, and Wheeler passing them off on different business houses.

The first intimation of the presence of the gang in this city was in July, 1895, when the police learned that a mail box in Wall Street had been robbed and a check for $50, which had been inclosed in a letter taken from it had been cashed by the thieves. From time to time afterward reports of similar thefts came regularly to headquarters.

A check for $450.50, drawn on the National Bank by Sarah Jane T. Morgan, and made payable to Isaac Blume, was stolen June 20, and was afterward given by Wheeler to Van Tassel & Kearney in payment for a horse, for which he gave $100. Wheeler received the difference, $350.50, in cash. Wheeler purchased a bicycle July 16 for $50 from Gormully & Jeffrey of 1,769 Broadway, giving in payment a check for $104.76, drawn to the order of F. E. Row by A. D. Moore, Secretary-Treasurer of the Industrial Co-operative Building and Loan Association, receiving $54.76 in cash. This check had also been stolen.

A third check for $433, drawn on the Fourth National Bank, and made payable to A. C. Ellis, was passed by Wheeler upon John Moore & Son, harness makers of 57 Warren Street, in payment for $100 worth of purchases, Wheeler receiving a good check for the difference, $333.

Wheeler became afraid of detection, as the police were on the gang's trail, and Kelly, another member of the gang, went to the New-York Cash Register Company and, purchasing a register for $125, which he afterward resold, tendered in payment a stolen check drawn on Baker & Williams of 41 Vestry Street. He posed as John Monroe, the person to whom the check was made payable, and received $256 change in cash. Kelly then got a check from a letter mailed by R. M. Goddard to John Monroe & Co. and drawn on the Chemical National Bank, and, going to J. R. Gibney of 51 Murray Street, purchased $52 worth of glassware, and tendering the check in payment, received $179 change in cash.

This was the last transaction carried out by the gang, however. Central Office detectives, who had been investigating the robberies, had discovered the personnel of the conspirators, and Kelly, Morgan, and Griffin were arrested Sept. 5. Griffin was freed at the preliminary hearing of the cases against the prisoners in the Tombs Court by Magistrate Crane, who could not discover what evidence the police had against him, but the two other prisoners were handed over to the United States authorities, and are now awaiting trial.

Since these arrests the detectives have been endeavoring to locate Wheeler. It was believed that his comrads being caught, he would weaken and confess, and this belief was justified, when, after searching Far Rockaway, and neighboring towns where Wheeler was supposed to be, he was captured by Acting Captain O'Brien's men in Williamsburg Saturday, and within two hours made a full confession to the Acting Captain.

Wheeler was quietly taken to the Tombs Court yesterday, and remanded to Police Headquarters, where he will remain until the police think they have all the information that he can give.

MAY BE A RACE OFF NEWPORT

Defender and Valkyrie, It Is Said, Will Meet Again—Lord Dunraven Said to be Willing.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 15.—Late to-night it was said at the Casino that it had been arranged that the Defender and the Valkyrie should race over the Newport course, and that Lord Dunraven had telegraphed Capt. Cranfield to stop the work of preparing the Valkyrie for sea.

This rumor is given considerable credence, although there have been various reports all day about races between the two yachts that could not be substantiated.

The Cup Committee of the New-York Yacht Club is waiting a call of the Chairman. Messrs. Busk and Canfield arrived here Saturday night by train, and Mr. Kortright came up on John R. Drexel's steam yacht Sultana this morning. They passed the day quietly at their respective homes.

They expect to go to New-York to-morrow, or to have the rest of the committee and Mr. Iselin meet them here. They stoutly refuse to give out Lord Dunraven's letter before they have had time to consider it.

Lord Dunraven had a very peaceful Sunday here. Nearly all day he spent about F. W. Vanderbilt's house and grounds. In all directions from there the scenery is fine. The Goelet Cup race course, where Dunraven is willing to race, is just south of Rough Point, where he is a guest.

Mr. Vanderbilt left for New-York to-night. He wants badly to see the Defender and the Valkyrie matched, and has urged it, but he is so deeply disappointed over the result of the races that he is said to be almost disgusted with yachting.

J. D. ROCKEFELLER'S BARN BURNED

Kerosene and Dynamite Found in Near-by Woods—Valuable Poultry and Plants Destroyed.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Fire early this morning destroyed the magnificent barn and outbuildings owned by John D. Rockefeller, the Standard Oil magnate, which were situated on the Bedford Road, near Pocantico Hills.

F. A. Bolze, the foreman on Mr. Rockefeller's place, discovered fire in the hayloft over the carriage house about 1 A. M. He telephoned to North Tarrytown for help, but before the hose companies reached the scene of the fire the flames had spread to the new barn adjoining.

It was then found that the firemen were powerless to do anything, owing to the fact that there was no hydrant on the place, and all that they and the employes could do was to watch the flames destroy the fifteen-thousand-dollar barn, with its contents, which consisted of the new steam apparatus for heating the house, all the farming tools and implements, and some hay and grain, valued at $8,000.

The fire also spread to the large poultry houses and greenhouses in the rear of the barn. The poultry houses, which contained some of the finest fowl in the country, were destroyed, while the hothouses, which sheltered some unusually fine horticultural specimens, were ruined.

The total loss is in the neighborhood of $30,000, which is said to be covered by insurance.

Mr. Bolze says the fire was of incendiary origin. Several times, while the barn was burning, he said, explosions could be heard.

In the woods around the place cans of kerosene oil, as well as dynamite, have been found.

Mr. Bolze yesterday morning laid off fifteen laborers who had been employed on the place, and it is thought that some of them took revenge for dismissal by setting the barn on fire.

Mr. Rockefeller and his family are now in Cleveland, Ohio, and the house is unoccupied.

It was stated this morning that dynamite and powder had been found around the Rockefeller mansion also, seemingly for the purpose of destroying that building.

LA GASCOGNE RUNS INTO A MUD BANK

Backed Off Without Assistance, and Only a Short Delay Was Caused.

The French Line steamship La Gascogne, which arrived from Havre early yesterday morning, slipped her keel into the mud of Southwest Spit, while making her way up the lower bay.

The vessel touched so lightly that none of the passengers knew of the mishap until told of it afterward. The vessel was backed off unassisted after a delay of several minutes, and reached her dock without further accident.

Among her passengers were Gen. Cucalon, James M. Davies, Comte and Vicomte d'Hauterive, Ben Holladay, M. Hurtado, Joseph P. Knapp, Mgr. Portugal, Dr. C. C. Rice, and Col. Turner.

INDICTMENTS FOR PENSION FRAUDS

Prominent Men in Oklahoma Charged with Conspiracy.

GUTHRIE, Oklahoma, Sept. 15.—The United States Grand Jury at Pawnee has returned forty-three indictments for pension frauds.

The acused are leading county officials, attorneys, and a pension agent.

It is alleged there has been a gigantic conspiracy to rob the Government, and the matter creates a great sensation.

District Attorney Person Found Dead.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Sept. 15.—District Attorney John Person was found dead at Ballston Spa this noon. He had been missing, and a search revealed his body lying in a stall of his barn. Heart disease is ascribed as the cause. An inquest has been ordered by Coroner Varney. He was thirty-eight years old, and is survived by his widow and one child, who are visiting at the home of the deceased's parents in Batchelorville. Person was a Republican, and was recently renominated.

A Cool Day at Gray Gables.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 15.—The weather has been unseasonably cool to-day, and President Cleveland remained with his family at Gray Gables, where open fires were not uncomfortable. There are no visitors at Gray Gables, Secretary Thurber having returned to Marion. Should the weather continue cold, the President and his family will return to Washington earlier than they at first intended.

A Township President Drops Dead.

WYCKOFF, N. J., Sept. 15.—P. S. Winters, President of the Township Board, dropped dead yesterday. He went to Paterson with a load of potatoes, and when in the act of putting a barrel of them on his back dropped dead. He was forty-three years old. He leaves a wife and one daughter. The daughter was married on Wednesday last.

His Pipe Caused a $5,500 Fire.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 15.—Thomas Shaw, an old man employed at John Swenton's dry dock, foot of Warren Street, was smoking a pipe and picking oakum at the same time this morning. He let his pipe drop into the oakum. The result was a fire that destroyed the dry dock, causing a loss of $5,500.

The North Atlantic Squadron.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Sept. 15.—The ships of the North Atlantic squadron left at 3 o'clock this afternoon for New-York. Good work was done last week at manoeuvring and landing troops on islands.

REPUBLICANS ARE SCARED

Conference at Saratoga About the Excise Question.

THE MAJORITY IS FOR DODGING

Mr. Platt Says There Is No Reason Why the State Convention Should Take Any Action.

LAUTERBACH DISAGREES WITH THE BOSS

Prospect that There Will Be an Interesting Fight Before the Matter Shall Be Settled.

SARATOGA, Sept. 15.—The sentiment of the most prominent Republicans who have come here to attend the State Convention is in favor of taking the cowardly position of dodging on the excise question. The problems created by Commissioner Roosevelt are too much for the statesmen who are here. They would like to make a declaration which would satisfy both the cities and the country, but cannot do it. They dare not "straddle" the question. They are ready to run away from it.

They know that the question is in the minds of the people as it seldom has been before, and they know that all the cities and towns will be watching their action this week, and yet to-night it is the sentiment of a conference lasting three hours that nothing ought to be put into the party platform on the subject of excise.

The "more liberal laws" which have been so much talked of did not receive the indorsement of to-night's conference. It was wholly a question

is to make John F. Parkhurst, the candidate for Controller and put Judge Cady of Columbia County on the ticket for the Attorney General, and ex-Congressman John M. Wever for Treasurer. Of course, this involves knocking off the heads of Addison B. Colvin and Theodore E. Hancock. Mr. Payn said he proposed to do this.

Some Platt men thought they would like to join in such a scheme. They did not like to think that an anti-Platt man had so much patronage as Mr. Roberts had, which he would not turn over to the machine. One of the malcontents is William Barnes of Albany. They went to see Mr. Platt about this matter and told him the people "wouldn't stand" Roberts.

When Field Marshal Payn and his followers asked permission to try to defeat Roberts, the Tioga man said, "No." Mr. Payn, later in the day, still said he proposed to have Roberts's scalp, but those who called to see Mr. Platt came away, saying: "Don't be alarmed. Mr. Platt is going to put the whole ticket through."

Platt and the Judgeship.

There was manoeuvring for position on the question of the Judgeship. Mr. Platt is for Judge Celora E. Martin of Binghamton, "because the Tioga County Convention instructed for Martin." Mr. Platt is a delegate from Tioga. Judge Pardon C. Williams of Watertown showed such strength that something had to be done about it. The tactics which were resorted to last year in the nomination of a Lieutenant Governor were adopted. New candidates were brought out.

To prevent the delegates from the Fourth Judicial District, which is adjacent to Judge Williams's, from centring on Williams, a ticket was made by which Judge Stephen A. Kellogg of Plattsburg was brought into the field. This district has seventy-two votes. Henry G. Burleigh said this afternoon that they would be solid for Judge Kellogg.

While Mr. Burleigh was telling a group of newspaper men about this, "Uncle" Richard Marcy of Watertown came up to the group.

"What's that? What's that?" he asked. "How long has Kellogg been in the field?"

"About two hours, I guess," said Burleigh, "to be perfectly honest with you."

"It is about four hours, I should say, since you told me those votes would go for Williams," said "Uncle" Richard.

"Oh! don't talk about such things," said Burleigh, laughing.

It was reported this afternoon that some of the Kings County delegates were likely to favor Judge Williams. It was not long before the name of Jesse Johnson was brought into the field as a possible candidate.

The Anti-Machine Headquarters.

It is cold up here to-day. The majority of the visiting statesmen are wearing overcoats. Spring water is at a discount as a beverage. There may be a frost to-night. But there is one place where it is hot, and that is down at Congress Hall, where Wilbur F. Wakeman, Secretary of the American Protective Tariff League, and Editor Atwell have their headquarters. They are making things sizzle.

Mr. Wakeman is in his shirt sleeves. He is going to fight; Mr. Atwell is going to help. They say J. Sloat Fassett will join them when he gets here to-morrow. They count on ex-Senator George B. Sloane of Oswego to help, while Gen. Charles H. T. Collis is one of their heavy hitters.

They are going to make the fight for an increase in the State Committee. They want one member from each Assembly district. They have opened headquarters, and Mr. Wakeman and Mr. Atwell are getting hold of every one and asking support. They propose to make a fight at the very start. Mr. Wakeman says this will be over the selection of a temporary Chairman for the convention.

They are going to put up a good anti-Platt candidate, and they will have orators who will "open things up" at once. J. Sloat Fassett is to be their candidate for temporary Chairman, they say, and, while they know they have not a majority of the convention, they are going to give a bit of life to the proceedings by calling for a show of hands.

A Fight to the Finish.

"This is going to be the livellest fight of the convention," said Mr. Wakeman to a correspondent of The New-York Times. "We will give them a lively opening, anyhow, and it's going to be a finish fight. We may not win this year, but, if not, then the question will be in next year's convention. We are going to keep it up for years if necessary."

"How many delegates will favor an increase in the committee?"

"Three hundred and sixty-seven at least," said Mr. Wakeman.

"One hundred and eighty at least," said the more conservative Mr. Atwell.

The machine slate for officers of the convention includes Senator Clarence Lexow for permanent and Congressman James S. Sherman of Utica for temporary Chairman. It is said the reason why ex-Senator Warner Miller, who was first spoken of for one of these places, was taken off the slate is that when it became known that J. Sloat Fassett floor was to be the floor of the convention it was decided that a quicker and "slicker" man than Mr. Miller must hold the gavel.

Want Cornelius N. Bliss to Help Them.

In this fight which Mr. Wakeman and others are making against Mr. Platt they feel the need of Cornelius N. Bliss, and Mr. Wakeman was scurrying around for a long-distance telephone to try to persuade him to come up here on the first train to-morrow. They want a leader with influence and a stiff backbone, and, while they rely largely on Mr. Sloane, he has a reputation for loving peace too much to suit them. They think Mr. Bliss would do.

Hobart Krum of Schoharie County and Philip Keck of Hamilton, who are candidates for the Senate from the district which includes Montgomery, Schoharie, Fulton, and Hamilton Counties, are here. Their convention is dead-locked and will not meet again until Wednesday. Mr. Mosher, who has the votes of Montgomery County, is not here. Keck and Krum, who, with Mosher, have seven votes each in the Senatorial Convention, brought their fight with them. They were pulling strings from morning until night. Both have interviewed the "boss." Each thinks something may develop this week which will help him out.

New-York City Contests.

The politics of New-York City figure in the Sunday talk. The supporters of Mayor Strong are looking for a possible opportunity to get in a lick at Mr. Platt. Gen. Collis is the most prominent anti-Platt Republican from the city who has put in an appearance. William Brookfield did not come up yesterday, and it is said he will not be here during the week, although he is a member of the State Committee. One or two men from his department are here. There are going to be some contests.

Col. S. V. R. Cruger is here to contest for a seat in the Twentieth Assembly District. A delegation of Platt men, it is expected, will come and try to make trouble over the seating of the delegates from the Thirtieth Assembly District. Gen. Collis heads this delegation. Job E. Hedges, the private secretary of Mayor Strong, who is going to ask the convention to give him a seat, instead of giving it to James W. Auten of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, has not put in an appearance.

Rowland B. Mahaney of Buffalo is here to fight. He is Mr. Platt's Erie County leader. He has undertaken the contract of interviewing every one of the delegates in his own behalf. He does this because he doesn't know just which ones will constitute the Committee on credentials. One of his enemies says he made an unfortunate mistake and wasted a good hour on a Saratoga Councilman, thinking the latter was a delegate from St. Lawrence County.

Milholland Confers with Payne.

John E. Milholland is here, and one of the spectacles of the morning was a long, earnest, but apparently wholly good-natured conference between him and Louis F. Payn. It took place in the corridor of the United States Hotel, and a story got around that Mr. Platt's chief lieutenant had arranged a meeting for the enthusiastic anti-Platt man and the Tioga statesman, at which an olive branch would cut a figure. This was not so, it turned out.

Milholland is keeping an eye on all that is going on with deference to Controller Roberts, who is President of the State Club, which Mr. Milholland organized. The club is going to have a headquarters here, it is said, during the convention. This will add to the gayety of the week, inasmuch as it will divide honors with Mr. Wakeman's headquarters, as a tendezvous for anti-Platt men.

Senator Lexow, who is slated to preside over the convention, is one of the active men in the corridors. He is said to have made an offer to pay all expenses and guarantee a plurality for himself of 5,000 in the Rockland-Orange Senatorial district if Dr. Parkhurst will come to his district and make two campaign speeches.

PLATT TO RULE IN PEACE

Little of Revolt Against Him Will Be Seen in the State Convention.

NOT BECAUSE ENMITY IS REMOVED

Hosts of Voters Are Still Opposed to Him, but in the Election of Delegates the Machine Triumphed.

ALBANY, Sept. 15.—The spectacle presented at the Republican Convention which meets in Saratoga this week will be enough of a farce to make anybody laugh who has read the political news of the State for the last six weeks. All the indications point to a cut-and-dried affair in which there will be no opposition worth considering to the candidates whom Thomas C. Platt decided in his Broadway express office should stand for the party on the State ticket. There will be nothing but peace and harmony.

There will be no more general kicking or opposition to the orders on the slate than a dead man can make, and if any one were to come from a foreign country and watch the State Convention he would think that the 600 or 700 delegates who are supposed to represent the people were unanimous in their belief of what is for the best good of the party.

The laughable thing about it is that these very men, who will be led around by Mr. Platt in a peaceful procession, come from districts where there is the liveliest kind of fighting going on, in which many of them have taken part, in which bitterness has been stirred up that is not likely to be healed for years, and in which the most vehement denunciation of the man who controls the convention has been a leading factor.

All this peace and harmony which will be manifested at the State Convention will be due to the simple fact that the great majority of the men who will be in the convention represent Mr. Platt and not the feeling which exists in their districts. Mr. Platt's rule of the machine has been so arbitrary and all-powerful that it has been able to crush out the most of the men who have dared to express their own opinion.

From one end of the State to the other the Republican Party has a series of fights on its hands, such as is seldom seen in any State. In some places it is an uprising against Mr. Platt himself. In others it is due to the fact that Mr. Platt took the initiative and "turned down" men who had disobeyed his orders. In others it is due to the traces of old fights in the party of many years' standing, which had apparently been forgotten, but in which it appears there was still a disposition to do more fighting whenever opportunity presented itself.

The greater number of fights are in the Senatorial districts, in many of which the people who have grown weary of watching the Legislature that took its orders from the boss have tried to get rid of this boss rule. In some instances, however, the trouble has been started in Assembly districts, where an attempt was made to send men to the State Convention who are openly hostile to Mr. Platt. Particularly is this the case in Erie and Chemung Counties.

The first fight of independent Republicans will be found right here in Albany. State Committeeman William Barnes, who is Mr. Platt's lieutenant, is in control, and to maintain that control and to be absolutely sure that delegates of the Simon Pure Platt brand were sent to the State Convention, Mr. Barnes called some caucuses, which were denounced as "snap judgment." An attempt was made to defeat their object, but without any success, because the machine had control of everything, and those who were opposed to Mr. Barnes had neither organization nor skillful leadership; yet the feeling is bitter, and it came to a head the other night in a mass meeting, at which about 2,000 people were present, and speeches were made vigorously protesting against Mr. Platt and his style of politics. But there will be nothing at Saratoga this week, except a delegation which will probably not be recognized, when it asks for an increase of the State Committee, to show that everything is not peace and harmony among the Republicans.

A little to the westward lies the Senatorial district which is composed of the counties of Schoharie, Montgomery, Fulton, and Hamilton. The trouble which exists in that district has been raging for weeks; the convention to nominate a Senator has taken several hundred ballots, and the friends of Philip Keck on the one hand, and Hobart Krum, on the other, have a cat-and-dog fight which they are, thus far, unable to settle. This has been widely advertised within the last few days, and the friends of both men will be scurrying around the outside of the convention this week, trying to pull some string or other which may bring success to their man and put the knife into the other. The district is torn up, politically speaking, to such an extent that Republicans of all sorts are wondering how they are ever going to get together on election day.

Still going to the westward, the district which comprises the counties of Herkimer and Otsego is divided on a line which is precisely coincident with the line which separates the counties. Here are traces of the old Platt-Miller fight. Miller men in Herkimer County, and Platt men in Otsego have been wrangling for a month, until bad blood has been stirred up, and they have not yet been able to agree upon the representation which each county shall have in the Senatorial Convention. The Platt men in Otsego County attempted to refer the question to the State Committee, well knowing that Mr. Platt owns that committee and would side with them, but the Herkimer men put a quick veto on this proposition, and determined to fight it out among themselves. Meanwhile trouble arose in Herkimer County between ex-Senator Warner Miller and Titus Sheard. Mr. Sheard was once one of Mr. Miller's warmest supporters. Mr. Miller was responsible largely, if not wholly, for the fact that Mr. Sheard ever got into politics; but, notwithstanding that, Mr. Sheard attempted to let daylight through Mr. Miller's political body. He was unsuccessful, however, and after a sharp but bitter contest Mr. Miller had it all his own way and proceeded to go to the State Convention as a delegate.

One of the most troublous spots in the State is Oneida County, where Mr. Platt, after having been served faithfully by Senator Coggeshall for many years, decided that one violation of orders last Winter was sufficient cause for retiring him. The Coggeshall bolt from the Republican Senatorial Convention in the Oneida district was only the beginning of the trouble. Coggeshall was popular with an element which had received favors from him. While the more substantial element of the party had no use for him, a great class of citizens believed that he was in sympathy with them; that he was the friend of the poor and oppressed, and opposed to corporations, and they followed him out of the convention hall, and have been shouting for him ever since.

Frederick J. Weaver, the Republican candidate, is going to have a hard fight on his hands to save his neck, if Coggeshall stays in the race, as he and his friends now seem determined to do.

The trouble is likely to remain in Oneida County, and be a serious thing for the party, because of the notoriety into which Coggeshall came last Winter. The fact that he was made to figure prominently in the scandal in connection with the New-York Firemen's bill will be kept before the public just so long as he stays in the race. His general record, as a Senator, for the last ten years is being overhauled by the supporters of Mr. Weaver in their attempts to defeat him.

Weaver's friends apparently forget that Coggeshall, whatever may have been his record, was the Republican representative of that Senatorial district term after term, that it was well known and thoroughly understood that he was one of Thomas C. Platt's lieutenants, and that however unscrupulous he may have been, his course was indorsed by them time and again. When they attack his record in the Senate last Winter, they are simply fighting against what they have previously indorsed. This has a serious effect on the party. But the row in Oneida will not be heard from in the convention.

Then comes the Raines district, which includes Wayne and Ontario Counties. Mr. Raines last year was in the same boat with Coggeshall, so far as any public ventilation of the Firemen's Bill scandal was concerned. In his district there was the same feeling of hostility to him on this account. Decent Republicans resolved that he should stay at home. But, whereas Mr. Coggeshall disobeyed Platt's orders, Mr. Raines obeyed; and so Mr. Raines had the backing of the machine when he wanted a renomination. After two or three weeks of bad blood, which had been developed in an attempt to defeat him at the caucuses, he succeeded in carrying the district, and the convention which nominated him was as peaceful as an afternoon teaparty. None of this trouble, which, according to politicians in Mr. Raines's district, is going to cost the Senator heavily in the way of votes, will be heard from at Mr. Platt's love feast at Saratoga this week.

In Niagara County, which is in the district with Orleans and Genesee, there has been one of the most protracted and bitter Senatorial fights in the history of the county between the Platt and anti-Platt factions, headed by Messrs. Ellsworth and Crowley. So bitter was this fight that it was some days after the caucuses were held before it could be determined which side had won. The feeling is still as bitter as ever, but it won't crop out in the convention at Saratoga.

Erie County may be heard from in the convention. Erie is the stronghold of the anti-Platt men. They will contest the delegates, but before they secured that they had to give the Platt men such a drubbing at the caucuses that the long-standing troubles in the parties were increased, and the breach between the two elements was widened. The trouble here came not over Senatorial candidates, but over delegates to the State Convention. Because John R. Hazel, a member of the Republican State Committee, had manifested some independence and had sided with the people who were opposed to the domination of "Boss" Platt, "Boss" Platt attempted to shut them out of the convention. When it was announced that Mr. Hazel expected, as a matter of course, to go to the convention, Mr. Platt, speaking through Congressman Rowland Blenerhassett Mahaney, declared that Mr. Hazel should not go. The attempt was made to float Mr. Hazel into Lake Erie, through the Erie Canal, and in pushing him along, Superintendent of Public Works George W. Aldridge and the entire squad of canal people, every one of them a Platt man from the ground up, were pressed into service. Mr. Hazel had the organization. There is something about the fresh atmosphere in Erie County, possibly the lake breezes, which inspires a spirit of unusual independence in the breast of a Republican politician, and so many of them inhale this and toss their heads in the air like unbroken colts that the Platt machine could not control them. Mr. Mahaney is said to have received $1,000 from the Platt machine last Fall, when he was making his canvass for Congress, and he proceeded to even up the account by talking. At the ordinary rates, he more than did so, and he also succeeded in stirring up the bitterest kind of a fight along the Platt and anti-Platt lines all through the county. He made some talk, after he was defeated, about a contesting delegation at Saratoga.

It happens that about all the Erie County men who were likely to be delegates to the State Convention favored Controller James A. Roberts for renomination. Mr. Roberts is one of the anti-Platt men himself, and so long as Mr. Platt allows him to be renominated the Erie County men will be pretty sure not to make any trouble for the rest of the programme at the Saratoga Convention. So, while there is bitter war at home, there will probably be very little to mar the serenity of Mr. Platt's convention at Saratoga.

There is another fight on between the Platt and anti-Platt men in Yates County. This developed at the County Convention about two weeks ago, when there was such a violent time that the police had to be called in, and several good Republicans came near having their heads broken. The fight is still carried on in the Senatorial district, which is composed of Steuben and Yates Counties. Possibly nothing will be heard of it at Saratoga, but the voters out in Yates County know all about it.

In Cattaraugus County there has been very little on the surface to indicate that there is hostility to Mr. Platt, but some of the politicians who have made a careful canvass, say that the sentiment is such that if the question of increasing the State Committee comes before the convention, the Cattaraugus County delegates will assert their independence and formally strike their blow at Mr. Platt by favoring such increase.

Chemung County may be heard from in the convention. Whether it will or not, the fact remains that nowhere in the State—not even in New-York, Buffalo, Brooklyn, or Utica—has there been such a clearly defined Platt and anti-Platt fight waged with such deliberate and closely calculated force. Nor has so much bitterness been developed. Mr. Platt attempted to shut Jacob Sloat Fassett out of the convention. It is less than a week since, in the midst of charges of corruption, of underhand work, of treachery, bulldozing, and fraud between the two Republican factions, Mr. Fassett won a victory and received the indorsement of his county. He will be at the Saratoga Convention, and, while he will not be able there to make much of an impression on the horde of men who wear the collar—the Platt collar—it is just possible that there may be a ripple of anti-Platt sentiment, because of Mr. Fassett and his followers.

The conditions in New-York and Kings are such that, while they will not make much trouble at the convention, because the State is so overwhelmingly controlled by Platt, still there is anything but peace and harmony in the party.

There is more trouble in the district which Mr. Stapleton represented in the last session of the Legislature—the Oswego and Madison District. Mr. Stapleton was one of Mr. Belden's men originally, but he disobeyed orders last Winter, and Mr. Platt, controlling the machine, decided that he must retire from public life. Of course he was not prepared to do this without a struggle. It ended about as all the struggles of a similar nature end when Mr. Platt controls the machine. Mr. Stapleton was not only defeated for a renomination, but he was humiliated by being refused the support of the delegates in his own town in the convention which nominated State delegates. Here is a trace of the old factional differences between Mr. Belden and Mr. Platt.

It is said in Oswego County that a single word from ex-Senator Sloane would start a movement against Platt which would pretty nearly break his machine there. Mr. Sloane does not like Mr. Platt, of course, but he does not want trouble; so he refuses to step out into the open as a leader of the anti-Platt forces and speak the word. There is a bitter feeling in some parts of the district at Mr. Platt's arbitrary action in turning down Mr. Stapleton, but this will not be heard from in the convention at Saratoga.

There are, in various parts of the State—in fact, in nearly every part of the State—men who have grown sick and tired of the machine rule. The instances where the trouble has come to the surface are simply those where there has been some leader who has been willing to make the fight. Of course all of them have been handicapped, with possibly one or two exceptions, from the fact that the State machine controls the county machinery, and there has been no organized fighting. It may count just as hard on election day, for the sentiment is there; but it will not be allowed to crop out in Mr. Platt's convention.

A MOTHER'S BRAVE RESCUE

She Drags Her Child from a Burning Room.

The four-year-old daughter of Bernard Rocco, a cobbler of 329 West Twenty-sixth Street, narrowly escaped suffocation yesterday during a fire at her parents' home.

Mrs. Rocco went out for a few minutes, leaving the child asleep, and locking the door. When she got back she saw smoke coming from under the door. Ida, her daughter, was within and screaming loudly. Without taking the key from her pocket she burst the door open, made her way through the smoke, and brought her child out of the building.

An alarm was sent in, and the firemen soon extinguished the flames without much damage being done. Ida was taken to the New-York Hospital. She was not burned at all, and the little smoke she had inhaled will not injure her.

Shot While Hunting Partridges.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Sept. 15.—Cecil I. Allen of Montague, aged twenty-one years, was shot by Leon Bell this afternoon, and probably will die. The men, unknown to each other, were hunting partridges in the woods about a mile west of Montague town. Both saw birds about the same time, but did not see each other. Bell fired just as Allen was about to discharge his gun. A double B shot penetrated Allen's skull and went into his brain. Bell carried Allen a mile to the house of Charles Woods.

Dangers Lurk

In decaying vegetation and in the malaria-breeding beds of dried-up rivers and ponds. There is need to guard well the health at this season to prevent attacks of disease. Keep the blood pure, the appetite and digestion good, and the physical strength unimpaired. Hood's Sarsaparilla is exactly adapted for these purposes. It purifies the blood, builds up the nerves, and sustains the general health as nothing else can do, because

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Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

MESSAGE TO DEMOCRATS

From Kings County It Has Been Sounded Throughout the State.

WATCHWORDS, HARMONY AND UNITY

Great Rejoicing Among the Hitherto Warring Elements—Republicans See Hope of Victory Fade.

The Democrats of Kings County were jubilant yesterday over the result of the conference that brought around harmony between the regular and reform organizations.

The success of the conference was looked upon as one of the brightest events in political history, so far as Kings County is concerned. The suggestion made in The New-York Times a few weeks ago that the contests should be fought out in Brooklyn, and not at Syracuse at the Democratic State Convention, has been followed, and the reunited Democrats are now figuring as to the size of the victory they are sure will be theirs.

The regular organization has passed upon the matter, and by an almost unanimous vote has adopted the agreement made between the two conference committees. In the Athenaeum to-night the General Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County will meet for the purpose of taking action on the same matter.

Edward M. Shepard, George Foster Peabody, Henry Hentz, S. Perry Sturgis, and Michael E. O'Connor, the conference committee, will be present, and will explain the situation and the agreement.

The matter of the State Convention having been settled, the two committees will now come together, in order to formulate a plan of harmony in local affairs. This, it is said, will be a more difficult problem. But the two committees are determined to go to the bottom of the trouble, and will by every possible means try to bring about the harmony so much desired by both organizations in Kings County.

In all quarters yesterday the question of harmony was discussed, and a deep feeling of gratification prevailed in the ranks of the Democratic Party.

The Republicans, on the other hand, who have been hoping that the two Democratic organizations should not unite, were greatly chagrined when they learned of the action of the regulars Saturday night. It was a new phase in the politics of the county, and the Republicans who had not started for Saratoga were not in as hopeful a mood as they had been previous to Saturday night.

Bernard J. York, when asked yesterday to express an opinion regarding the action of the regular Democrats Saturday night, ratifying the action of the conference committees on State issues, said:

"I hold a delicate position at present, being a member of one of the conference committees, and I do not care to speak, as what I may say might be misconstrued.

"I will say, however, that the action of the General Committee Saturday night was very gratifying to me. I have given the matter a great deal of thought and study, and the conclusion that was arrived at, I think, is of great benefit to the party in the State.

"The action of the regular Democracy Saturday night in endorsing the work of their conference committee is of the greatest importance, and that action should be a message to other organizations in the State where there is a factional fight to go and do likewise.

"If the regular Democracy of Kings County, with an enrolled membership of 40,000, can bring about an honorable settlement of the troubles existing in this city and concede so much to the other organization, then it appears to me that other organizations throughout the State where trouble exists should get together and come to a satisfactory agreement.

"Kings County has sent out a notice throughout the State that its organization has shown its magnanimity to concede to the other organization more than it is entitled to, and it tells other organizations there they must settle their differences."

James D. Bell said that the ratification of the conference committee's report meant a great deal to the party in the State. He was glad that harmony had been restored, and was gratified that the fight had been fought out in Brooklyn instead of being carried to the State Convention.

Edward A. Dubey said: "I am glad that harmony has been obtained. It was desired by a large number of Democrats. It is essentially for the benefit of the Democratic party, and the action of the General Committee will undoubtedly influence other organizations throughout the State where trouble exists."

Ex-Sheriff John Courtney was highly elated over the harmonious result of the conference and its ratification.

"'Harmony and Unity' is now the watchword so far as the State Convention is concerned," he said. "I hope there the good work of the committee will be continued in any further action they may take toward uniting the party on local affairs."

Archibald L. Sessions, Deputy Register of Arrears, who was present at the meeting of the regulars Saturday night, said yesterday:

"I approve of the action that was taken Saturday night, and I believe that it means the success of the Democratic State ticket this Fall.

"The action that was taken Saturday night by the regulars is carrying out the suggestion made in an editorial in The New-York Times recently, calling for the Democrats to fight out all their contests at home, so as to have harmony in the State Convention.

"So far as the Democrats of Kings County are concerned, they are fighting the contests at home, and the meeting Saturday proved that they were willing to concede a great deal to the Shepardites in the interest of harmony.

"I think the Democrats are thoroughly satisfied at the ratification of the work of the Conference Committee, although there are some Democrats who think the regulars have conceded too much to the Shepardites. The ratification of Saturday night means a great benefit to the regular organization.

"I do not see how the two committees can at present come to any satisfactory understanding on local issues, but that is a matter for careful consideration. The fact that there is harmony so far as the State Democracy is concerned is very pleasing, and I hope that the two committees will be in a position to solve the other problem as satisfactorily."

NEWS OF ORGANIZED LABOR

The knee-pants makers are so elated with success in their strikes that yesterday they decided to celebrate victory by an entertainment and dance in Walhalla Hall. There are still over 150 on strike, but they feel sure that they will be taken back to work on their own terms, and also came to the meeting. The entertainment consisted of songs and recitations, and an athlete gave an exhibition. Then the floor was cleared and the men and women started to dance to the music of a violin and piano.

The Central Labor Unions of New-York and Brooklyn have just issued an appeal to trades unions and the public for aid for the relief of the families of the workmen who were killed in the West Third Street building disaster. The Relief Committee consists of C. W. Hoadley, Secretary, 213 Willis Avenue; Lewis Wolders, 332 East Eighth Street, Treasurer, and E. J. Farley of 324 East Eighty-second Street, Chairman.

The Central Labor Federation yesterday directed its Secretary to communicate with the London County Council about reforms to be proposed to be started in New-York. These include free luncheons for school children, and the abolition of private ownership in gas and water works. The delegates from the Bookbinders' Union complained that a Barclay Street firm sold non-union Bibles and Prayer Books. The books, they said, had been bound by non-union men.

The Central Labor Union yesterday elected the following officers: Secretaries—John S. Henry and Jerome O'Neill; Treasurer—Daniel Harris; Sergeant at Arms—James C. Edwards; Executive Committee—Louis Wolders, William Farley, William J. O'Brien, Andrew J. Gunn, and Thomas Lenighan. Several other committees were also appointed.

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BELIEVES NOT IN YACHT RACES

Rev. Cortland Myers Says They Cause Gambling, are a Waste of Time, and are not Elevating.

"The Ethics of a Yacht Race" was the subject of a prelude to the sermon of the Rev. Cortland Myers, in the basement of the new First Baptist Church, Third Avenue and Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, last night. Probably 1,000 persons were present.

"There has been ever present to the eye and the ear throughout this Republic for some time past," said Mr. Myers, "this great international yacht race. We have seen it everywhere and have been almost compelled to be interested in it. There is no reason on earth, or for that matter in heaven either, why one man should not build a yacht and other meen see him sail it, but there are incidents connected with events of that character which deserve condemnation from Christian men and women in this country.

"In every boat race to-day the essential feature around which every interest centres is the gambling feature. It is time we arose to the situation more earnestly and with greater determination than we ever have before, and insist that a very good thing in the line of pleasure and sport in these days shall not find its chief interest in the gambling manla and the cutthroats and thieves associated therewith.

"During the past few weeks there have been dishonesty and fraud and offenses against the laws of God and man produced as a result of the curse of gambling on the international yacht races. We abhor the sin, and we ought to stamp our feet as an illustration of our determination to make every effort to abolish that sin. I plead with every young man in this audience now in the name of all that is moral to ask God at this moment to forgive you if you have had a thought even of taking money which came to you by gambling on those races.

"Another element introduced into this yacht race is that of time. Just think of all the valuable time that has been wasted for weeks past in connection with these races.

"When we are passing our time in any manner that is not going to elevate us and the whole race it is sin—positive sin. There should be in our recreation re-creation, and your sport should be only a means of elevating yourself to a position where you can elevate your fellow-man.

"The days that have been wasted by yachts during the last few weeks and months must be answered for in heaven.

"Another thing, just one more moral side of this great event. It seems to me that this yacht race has absorbed a greater amount of attention than our state of civilization warrants. We ought to rise to an appreciation of the fact that there is something more noble for us and better than to devote our attention to a yacht race.

"During the last week or two I have sometimes thought that the American people have gone almost mad over the yacht races. Newspapers and magazines and people's lips filled with nothing but the yacht races, and all that might be the means of helping man and working us all benefit crowded down and down until most of it was crowded out of the daily papers. These things deserved your attention far more than a yacht race.

"However, I have nothing to say against the Defender."

With this abrupt conclusion Mr. Myers proceeded with his regular sermon.

FATHER GLEASON AS A DETECTIVE

The Priest Shrewdly Traps a Robber of His Flock—Caught with an Irish Republic Bill.

The Rev. Father John A. Gleason of St. Michael's Church, Thirty-first Street and Ninth Avenue, appeared in Jefferson Market Court yesterday against Mary Gorman of 525 Ninth Avenue, whom he charged with larceny. The woman had been arrested through a clever bit of detective work on the part of the priest.

For more than two weeks complaints came to Father Gleason from his parishioners that they had been robbed of money while in the church. Father Gleason suspected the Gorman woman, as she was seen in church every day, and was a stranger. Before taking any steps to the woman's arrest Father Gleason determined to make sure of her guilt. In order that there might be no doubt Father Gleason took a keepsake of which he was certain there could be no duplicate. It was a five-dollar bill on the Irish Republic. It bore a close resemblance to United States money.

Acting under Father Gleason's instructions, one of the parishioners, Saturday, took a seat in the pew in which Mary Gorman was sitting. After ostentatiously displaying the bill the parishioner placed it in a pocketbook which was left in the pew while the parishioner went to the confessional. In a few moments Father Gleason examined the pocketbook and found the bill was missing. The woman was taken to Father Gleason's study and the bill was found in her pocket. A policeman was called in, who arrested the woman. Father Gleason told Magistrate Cornell that he did not want to punish the woman, provided she would confess her guilt and promise to reform. The woman refused to plead guilty. She refused to tell where she came from, and said she did not know how the bill had got in her pocket.

Magistrate Cornell held her in $300 for Special Sessions.

NEWPORT CHURCHES WELL FILLED

The Duke of Marlborough Goes to Trinity with Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt—Dunraven Takes a Drive.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 15.—The churches were filled to overflowing to-day, but the congregations found them almost too cool for comfort. Doubtless some attended Divine worship expecting to catch a glimpse of Lord Dunraven, but he came not, spending the morning driving with his host, Frederick W. Vanderbilt. Mrs. Vanderbilt was in her pew at Old Trinity, with Lady Boyd, her guest. They took a drive this afternoon.

The Ladies Wyndham-Quin, Lord Dunraven's daughters, accompanied Mrs. R. T. Wilson and Miss Grace Wilson to All-Saints' Chapel, where the Rev. Dr. Henry Y. Satterlee of New-York officiated.

The Duke of Marlborough accompanied Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt and Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt to church at Trinity. His Grace left a crisp bill in the plate. He and the Vanderbilts expect to leave here this week on a coaching trip to Lenox.

William K. Vanderbilt left here this evening on the Valiant for City Island. Winfield S. Hoyt, F. O. Beach and Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Havemeyer accompanied him.

To-day's arrivals include W. D. Bourne, M. F. Maloy, A. Cortano, N. B. Hall, J. D. Lynch, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley O. Thomas, New-Orleans; Frederick Moon, W. S. B. Stevens, Boston; Mrs. Rowland R. Rose, John E. Troup, Miss Troup, E. C. Sweet, Providence; Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Adam, Buffalo.

Police Captain Siebert's Wife Buried.

The funeral of Mrs. Wilhelmina Siebert, wife of Police Captain Jacob Siebert, who died Friday from a stroke of apoplexy, was held at 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon from her late home, 523 Lenox Avenue.

The Rev. J. S. Ramsay of the Harlem Presbyterian Church conducted the service, which was short and without music.

The body was taken by train to Mount Kensico Cemetery.

THE CAMPAIGN IN JERSEY

Republicans Engaged in a Very Hard Fight in Advance.

JOHN KEAN SEEMS TO BE IN THE LEAD

The Democrats Arousing Themselves in the Expectation of a More Bitter Struggle Than Usual at the Polls.

TRENTON, Sept. 15.—The Republican camp has been turned into a Donnybrook Fair. Many ordinarily peaceful Republicans are going about banging heads in the most belligerent sort of way. The fight is the most intense that New-Jersey Republicans have ever had, and the grand finale will take place next Thursday, when the State Convention is held.

At least 5,000 Republicans will crowd into the capital city to witness the confusion. One hotel has had nearly 1,300 applications for rooms, and this is more than all the inns, taverns, and hotels will hold. Five of the candidates will hold forth under the same roof, and it will be that of the old Trenton Inn, which, for over one hundred years, has been political headquarters. Griggs, Kean, Voorhees, Ward, and Rogers will have suite after suite of rooms, and keep open doors for the edification of the gathering clans.

The plans for the State Convention have not yet been settled, and will not be until the State Committee meets next Wednesday night, some time toward midnight. It is thought, however, that ex-Postmaster General James of Tenafly will be selected as the permanent Chairman. Major E. J. Anderson and John Y. Foster, editor of Frank Leslie's Weekly, will draft the platform, which will be based on the reforms instituted by the Senate investigating committee at the recent session of the Legislature.

The contest has been narrowed down to John Kean of Union and John Griggs of Passaic, with some chances of a dark horse. Between these two principals the fight has become so close that no one will be able to predict the result until the primaries are held in Essex on Monday night and in Hudson on Tuesday night. These two counties, having the two largest delegations in the convention, have become the fighting ground.

Both sides claim a majority of the votes in each county, but the latest estimate made by competent persons indicates that Kean will get a majority in both; that in Essex he will get over 100 votes, and half or more in Hudson. If this be a fact, there can be no doubt about Kean's nomination on the second or third ballot, for he has within the past week made quite serious inroads in the Griggs column. Kean took too much for granted, and allowed Griggs to get away with a number of the counties which he thought his friends would save for him. At one time it looked very much as if Kean would not make a respectable showing in the convention. He depended largely on Gen. Sewell at the last moment doing something for him. The General persisted in saying he could favor no particular candidate, and that worked to advantage for the Griggs people. Kean, however, pulled himself together, took advice from his friends, and went into the battle with renewed vigor. Gen. Sewell's lieutenants, understanding that Kean was his preference, and knowing that their activity for Kean would not displease him, organized and planned an assault on the Griggs counties, and have been more or less successful.

The primaries that have been held so far have been in Kean counties, excepting in the case of Cumberland, where it was expected a majority of the votes would go to Voorhees. Senator Edward C. Stokes, who was President of the Senate, committed himself for the safe delivery of the twenty-eight delegates of Cumberland to his friend, Foster Voorhees, but it is apparent that he has not succeeded, and the latest poll made shows that Kean will get twenty-four out of the twenty-eight delegates, and that three will be for Voorhees and one for Griggs. A number of the primaries will be held on Monday night. Burlington County, which was to be solid for Griggs, will now send a divided delegation. Ocean County, which was to be solid for Griggs, will also be split, and it is a question whether Kean will not even get a majority there. Middlesex has already voted, and is solid for Kean; so is Camden, which has held a nominating primary, and will elect next Monday night. Gloucester has made a poll and the sentiment is all for Kean. It was expected that there would be Griggs votes there. Mercer, which went into the Griggs column ten days ago with a great flourish of trumpets, is weakening, and Kean people are coming to the front. What has brought about this change is not only the activity of the Kean lieutenants, but their ability to make big promises to the delegates. If Kean gets the nomination and should be elected it is very apparent that he has made more pledges than he will ever be able to fill. He has rolled into some counties considerable of a barrel, and is spending money generously, but Kean has always been liberal in giving money for political purposes, whether a candidate or not.

The fight in Essex County has been intense, and will be at fever heat by Monday night, when the primaries are held. The Kean people figure on getting the better part of the delegates. Carl Lentz, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, who is Kean's lieutenant in the county, feels quite confident. The opposition that has been made all along to Lentz is fast disappearing, and many of the other leaders

BONA FIDE CLUBS SAFE

Only Saloon Keepers and Chartered Drinking Organizations Watched.

ACTION AGAINST TWO "FAKE" CLUBS

Arrest at the Marie Antoinette and Evidence Procured at the Girder — Incidents of the Day.

Interest in the enforcement of the Sunday clause of the excise law was yesterday shifted by common consent from the saloons to the clubs.

As previously announced by Acting Chief Conlin, no efforts were made by the police yesterday to secure evidence of violations of the law in clubs which had been established before the enforcement of the excise law was made a public issue.

An arrest was made, however, in the Marie Antoinette Club, which Mr. Conlin designated as a "fake" club, for an alleged violation of the excise law, and the bartender, who was the person arrested, was held for trial at the Court of Special Sessions. Two patrolmen of the Nineteenth Precinct, by direction of Capt. Pickett, joined the Girder Club last week and obtained drinks in the club yesterday with a view to testing the law.

The statement in some newspapers that the City Club, at 677 Fifth Avenue, would admit a policeman yesterday for the purpose of looking at the members drinking alcoholic beverages was not realized in action. Whether this was because no such plan had been arranged or because the Directors of the City Club had changed their minds about allowing a test case to be made in their clubhouse, or whether it was that arrangements had not been completed owing to the absence of nearly all the members from the city, could not be learned. The clerk in charge of the club stated that he had received no instructions in the matter, and that therefore the bar had not been closed, but that up to a late hour in the afternoon none of the members had appeared either in quest of a drink or otherwise.

Most of the well-known clubs so far modified their rules, after the Police Commissioners had given their opinion on the illegality of serving alcoholic drinks on Sunday, as to exclude visitors yesterday. Some of the clubs were willing to give precise information on this point and some were not.

The Union Club allowed no hint of any change in its rules regarding visitors or members to leak out yesterday. It is known, however, that no change whatever was made, and that members and their friends had the same liberty of drinking or not as on the previous Sunday. This was the course of the Union League Club.

The Reform Club had an announcement on its bulletin board that in future the bar would be closed on Sundays. The Lotos Club suspended the members' privilege of introducing guests and restricted the sale of liquors to those which were served with meals. This rule was also followed by the Racquet, the Knickerbocker, The Players, the New-York Athletic, and the Calumet Clubs. This virtually puts these clubs on the same footing as hotels and restaurants. The Catholic Club made no change in its rules, as liquor is never served there on Sundays.

The New Manhattan Athletic Club, which is in one sense a proprietary club, went a step further than this and closed up its cellar altogether yesterday.

The big German clubs, such as the Liederkranz and the Arion, decided to sell no drinks except with meals, and to admit no one to the clubhouse except members.

Oliver Sumner Teall, after taking careful legal advice, adopted a plan yesterday which he believes surmounts all the difficulties of obtaining drinks on Sundays under the present excise law.

Only one of Mr. Teall's Girder Clubs was open yesterday, the other three being closed in order that he might give his personal supervision to any test of the legality of his plan.

This branch of the Girder Club is situated at 46 West Twenty-eighth Street. There is no initiation fee for membership, and the weekly dues have been fixed at 5 cents.

Acting under Capt. Pickett's instructions, Patrolmen Michael J. Klein and James McVea, detailed on special duty, enrolled themselves members of the Girder Club last week.

In order to be able to purchase drinks yesterday these policemen had to purchase warehouse receipts to the extent of 50 cents each on Saturday. These receipts were in the form of cards with amounts marked in spaces on them up to $1.

Armed with their cards the patrolmen visited the Girder Club in Twenty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon. They were received by Mr. Teall in person, and all three sat down at a table. Rein ordered whisky, McVea gin and Teall a cigar. Tom Ronan, the Bowery Depew, served the orders and punched ten cents out of each ticket.

Mr. Teall then wanted one of the policemen to buy a drink for the other and then submit to arrest as having "given away" a drink on Sunday. They refused to do this, and left the premises to get further instructions from Capt. Pickett.

Mr. Teall, in conversation with a reporter for The New-York Times, claimed that the legality of this method of obtaining alcoholic liquors had been acknowledged by Police Commissioner Parker. A member of the club could not buy a drink on Sunday, he said, but he could on Saturday, and have it served on Sunday, as long as it was his own property, and as long as he drank it himself. Mr. Teall also said that if an arrest did not follow to-day the action of the policemen yesterday he would regard it as a sign that the police authorities had decided that they had no case.

In answer to a question he said that the Girder Club was incorporated under the general law dealing with the subject, the certificate having been signed by George L. Ingraham as one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. Nearly all the great clubs in the city were in existence by virtue of a precisely similar incorporation, and the rules and by-laws of the City Club had been taken as the model followed in the incorporation of the Girder Club.

The excise law was generally well observed throughout the city, and it was apparent to a casual observer that not one saloon in every two hundred was attempting to do business. Few arrests were made by any of the policemen on special duty, and the strain of extra duty on the police was much less than it was before the members of the Liquor Dealers' Association resolved to close their saloons.

One result of police attention to the "fake" clubs was the desisting of the management of Lion Park from opening the grounds as the "Franc" Abt Club, as on previous Sundays.

There were, up to 10 P. M. yesterday, twenty-seven arrests for violations of the excise law since midnight on Saturday reported at Police Headquarters. They were made as follows:

Precinct.	Arrests.	Precinct.	Arrests.
First	1	Sixteenth	1
Seventh	1	Twentieth	4
Eighth	2	Twenty-first	2
Ninth	3	Twenty-third	1
Tenth	1	Twenty-fifth	8
Eleventh	1	Twenty-eighth	3
Twelfth	2	Twenty-ninth	1
Fourteenth	1		
Total			27

There were only eighteen arrests on Sunday, Sept. 8.

THE MARIE ANTOINETTE CLUB.

An Arrest and Police Court Proceedings.

The Marie Antoinette Club, situated at 420 Hudson Street, is one of the places mentioned by Acting Chief Conlin on Saturday as an association formed for the purpose of evading the Sunday clause of the excise law.

Yesterday Policeman Bryland forced his way into this club and arrested John J. Kelly, the bartender. Bryland, in his evidence before Magistrate Cornell, in Jefferson Market Court yesterday, said that he had passed the doorkeeper of the club by the excuse that he wished to see a friend up stairs. There he found four men in a small room, with four glasses and a whisky bottle on the counter.

The policeman, who was in plain clothes, asked for a glass of beer, and said that Kelly was about to serve him. One of the men present whispered something in Kelly's ear, whereupon Kelly removed the whisky bottle and refused to serve him. Then Bryland smelled one of the glasses and found that it had contained whisky, and he arrested Kelly for a violation of the excise law.

In court Kelly denied that there had been any whisky on the bar and that he had made any attempt to serve Bryland.

"I have an excellent brief," Magistrate Cornell said, "on this question of raiding clubs, and I decide that there is cause to hold the prisoner."

Kelly was therefore held in $100 bail for trial at Special Sessions.

A REPUBLICAN CLUB DELINQUENT.

Keg of Beer Tapped and President Arrested.

The Republican Club of the Fifteenth Assembly District has its annual outing to-day. Yesterday afternoon a number of the members congregated in the hall at 265 West Thirty-fourth Street to make final arrangements for the outing.

They tapped a keg of beer, which was one of the number they were to use to-day. Officer Deering of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station dropped in and said that he would have to put some one under arrest.

The members were loud in their expressions of indignation, and the President, Jacob Fowler, who is Superintendent of a pork packing establishment, stepped forward and volunteered to be the prisoner.

He was taken to the West Thirty-seventh Street Station, followed by a score of his fellow-clubmen, and was subsequently admitted to bail.

Betrayed by Hungarians.

Four Hungarians made an attack upon Jacob Siegel's saloon, in Spuyten Duyvil, yesterday, and one of them, John Supae, got two scalp wounds as the result of his enterprise.

The Hungarians told Capt. Grant of the King's Bridge Police Station that they had been in Wiegel's saloon early on Sunday and had obtained all the liquor they wanted. When they returned in the afternoon admittance to the saloon was refused them by the saloon keeper's son, Fred, and his barkeeper, Tom Post.

The Hungarians made a rush at the door and forced it open. They were met in the passageway by Fred Siegel with a pitchfork and Tom Post, with a volley of stones. Supae, who was the leader of the party, received two ugly wounds on the head, one from the pitchfork and another from a stone.

Supae complained to the police of King's Bridge Station, and young Siegel and Tom Post were arrested on a charge of assault. Supae was taken to Fordham Hospital to have his wounds dressed, and will appear to-day in Morrisania Court to substantiate his charges.

Denied They Had Any Liquor.

John Cronin and Michael Hennessy were charged yesterday at the Yorkville Police Court with assaulting Special Detectives Crowe and Curran of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station in front of McGarvey's saloon at the corner of Fifty-ninth Street and Second Avenue at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning.

The detectives heard a noise in the saloon, and Curran was trying to get in by the side door as Cronin came out of it. Cronin, without any parley, struck Curran with all his might on the ear. Crowe rushed to his comrade's assistance, and was just in time to get a blow full in the face from Hennessy, who came out through the side door at that moment.

One detective drew his club and the other blew his whistle. Two uniformed policemen answered, and Cronin and Hennessy were arrested. In court the prisoner denied that they had had any liquor in the saloon after midnight. Magistrate Flammer held them in $300 each to answer on a charge of assault.

Could Not Swear It Was Beer.

James J. Fogerty, a Central Office detective, was complainant in the Harlem Court yesterday morning against Adolph Welser, a saloon keeper of 2,667 Eighth Avenue, whom he charged with violating the excise law.

Fogerty said that he went into Weiser's saloon at 6 o'clock yesterday morning and found two men standing at the bar with glasses before them containing what he thought was beer. He told Magistrate Kudlich that he had made 185 excise arrests since he became a policeman, but had never felt called upon to snatch the glass from a man to taste what was in it. So he couldn't swear that this was beer.

The Magistrate discharged Weiser, saying that he couldn't hold him on that evidence. He also commended Fogerty, saying that he was glad to see a policeman who recognized the rights of a citizen and didn't infringe on one of them by seizing the beer that belonged to a citizen.

Magistrate Cornell Pleased.

Magistrate Cornell expressed himself in court as greatly pleased over the action of the University Athletic Club of Sixth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street as regards the sale of liquor on Sunday.

Magistrate Cornell is Vice President of the club, and on Friday the House Committee sent a messenger to him at Jefferson Market Court, where he was sitting, asking him for advice as to their action yesterday.

"I told them," said the Magistrate, "to keep the bar closed, as I would hold them the same as a saloon keeper if any liquor was sold. They have followed my advice, and I feel very grateful to the club for the delicacy of their action. It would have reflected on me as a City Magistrate had the club of which I am Vice President violated the law."

An Orchestra Leader Arrested.

Anton Fuerst, the leader of the orchestra in Hammerstein's Columbus Theatre, was arrested for violation of the excise law on a charge preferred by John Malone, who is a member of the Liquor Dealers' Association.

Fuerst recently opened a restaurant at 1,007 Third Avenue. Malone closed his own saloon at midnight and went over to Fuerst's place to get supper. Some dispute between a waiter and a customer aroused his anger, so he went out and brought in a policeman.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Fuerst pleaded that the liquor had been served before midnight on Saturday, but Magistrate Flammer held him for trial.

A Revolver Drawn in a Saloon.

John Flynn was fined $10 yesterday by Magistrate Flammer, in Yorkville Police Court, for drawing a revolver upon Policeman Hanafy of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station.

The policeman heard a clinking of glasses in Foley's saloon, at the corner of Sixty-first Street and Amsterdam Avenue at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning. When he attempted to get into the saloon, he was met by Flynn, with a revolver in his hand. He then showed his shield and arrested Flynn.

In court Flynn said that he carried a pistol to intimidate a gang of roughs who lived in his neighborhood.

Stecklerites for Liberal Laws.

The independent county organization of the Twenty-first Assembly District will hold a meeting to-morrow evening at 246 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street to advocate the adoption of more liberal excise laws. Excise Commissioner Harburger, ex-Civil Justice Alfred Steckler, and Ernest M. Harvier are among the list of speakers who, it is announced, will address the meeting.

The Schuylkill Low in Its Bed.

From The Philadelphia Times.

The Schuylkill River is lower at Phoenixville than it has been for fifty years. In many places it resembles a stagnant pond more than a flowing river. In many places one can walk across the river on the exposed stones dry shod. Between Spring City and Pottstown the river is almost completely covered over with a green slime, the current only being a few feet wide, and so feeble that it is barely perceptible. Certain islands are exposed that have never before been seen by the oldest inhabitants.

Lightning Ruined His Umbrella.

From The Philadelphia Times.

During an electric storm a few days ago, William Snyder was walking along the streets of Beaver Falls with an umbrella over him, when the lightning sturck the umbrella, tore it all to pieces, and prostrated Mr. Snyder to the sidewalk, where he sat in a dazed sort of manner holding the umbrella handle, minus the cover, for about five minutes, until friends came and lifted him to his feet. He was not hurt much.

A RASH BROOKLYN POLICEMAN

Patrolman Rose Made an Excise Arrest When His Superiors Were Leaving Open Saloons Alone.

Patrolman Rose of the Gates Avenue Station, Brooklyn, is a rash man. What he did yesterday may get him into trouble with his superiors.

He must have known that Mayor Schieren does not want the saloons closed Sundays. He must have known that Police Commissioner Welles had transmitted no order that violators of the excise law should be arrested.

Yet this rash policeman actually arrested a bartender, Harry H. Fox, twenty-five years old, who is employed by John Moran of 333 Lewis Avenue.

The saloons in Brooklyn were open as usual yesterday. No attempt was made to conceal the fact, and no attempt to enforce the law was made by Mayor Schieren or any of the officials subject to his orders.

Even the policemen are becoming disgusted at the action of Police Commissioner Welles in refusing to order the saloons closed, a fact that is illustrated by what one of them said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times.

"Of course, the saloons are open," he said, "and no one knows it better than the police. You do not think that the police have no intelligence and cannot use their eyes. Well, if Commissioner Welles would give the necessary order you may be sure that the saloons would be closed, and I mean tightly closed—no side dors open, even.

"Is it any wonder that the discipline in the department is lax when it is known to the rank and file that the Police Commissioner deliberately violates the oath of office he has taken?

"But there is no one to call Commissioner Welles to account. On the contrary, if we make the slightest error, we are arraigned before Mr. Welles and are fined, in some instances very heavily."

As usual, at Police Headquarters the reporter for the New-York Times was informed that the excise law was not being violated, and that it was an extremely quiet day.

Notwithstanding this statement every saloon from the City Hall to the bridge was open and doing a good business. In the Eastern District the saloons were all open, especially the German resorts, and the question of Mayor Schieren's renomination was discussed.

The Mayor was praised for the views he had taken on the excise question, and the Germans believed that he would be a most formidable candidate were he renominated.

In South Brooklyn the saloons were also open, and no attempt was made to close them.

Sixty arrests for intoxication were made in Brooklyn between midnight Saturday and 6 o'clock yesterday morning. They were divided as follows:

Precincts.	Number of Arrests for Intoxication.	Precincts.	Number of Arrests for Intoxication.
First	5	Fifteenth	4
Second	8	Sixteenth	2
Third	1	Seventeenth	1
Fourth	4	Seventeenth, Sub.	0
Fifth	4	Eighteenth	2
Sixth	0	Nineteenth	0
Seventh	1	Twentieth	0
Eighth	1	Twenty-first	1
Ninth	6	Twenty-second	1
Tenth	7	Twenty-third	0
Eleventh	9	Twenty-fourth	1
Twelfth	2	Twenty-fourth, Sub.	0
Thirteenth	2	Twenty-fifth	2
Fourteenth	2	Twenty-fifth, Sub.	1
Total			60

The police, in the face of the record taken from the Police Captains' returns, which were presented to Superintendent McKelvey yesterday, deliberately stated that the excise law had been enforced.

"It is getting too near the election," said a saloon keeper to a reporter of The New-York Times, "for the Mayor or the Police Commissioner to interfere with the saloon keepers. The saloon keepers know this, and therefore are not in the least disturbed about being arrested.

"The saloon keepers' vote is a very large one, and Mayor Schieren, who hopes to be renominated, notwithstanding he has said to the contrary, does not intend to lose a single vote, and therefore does not intend to order the saloons closed. He has proved himself a strong man, so far as the saloon keeper is concerned. In other words, he is the saloon keeper's friend."

REV. DR. HALL'S WASHINGTON PASTORATE

Jefferson Davis's Pew Occupied by Secretary Stanton.

From The Washington Post.

The Rev. Dr. C. H. Hall, who died in Brooklyn Thursday night, was the rector of the Church of the Epiphany, in this city, from 1856 to 1869, covering the stormy period of the war, and was recognized as probably the ablest clergyman in Washington. Shortly after the war he declined a then phenomenal offer of $10,000 a year to assume charge of a church in San Francisco, claiming that he was too old a man to migrate into a new section of the country.

His religious associations in Washington were very eventful. Jefferson Davis was among those attending at the Church of the Epiphany. When the church was enlarged in 1857 Mr. Davis was allowed the first choice of a pew. This was given over to Mrs. Davis, and when the family went South in 1860, in common with others in the Church of the Epiphany, she requested that a plate be put upon it. This was finally accomplished by the time the war was half over, one engraver having committed suicide, another having blundered, so that the work was left to a third man. When the plate was finally completed it raised a storm of indignation, many claiming that Dr. Hall, a Southerner by birth, was a sympathizer with the Confederate cause. Finally burglars found a way into the church, first obtaining possession of the keys, and removed the plate.

Secretary Stanton then secured the pew, and occupied it as long as he remained in Washington. He always stood ready to vouch for his rector's loyalty. At the request of Washington pastors, when Lincoln was assassinated, Dr. Hall wrote the resolutions expressing sorrow for the sad occurrence. He also preached the martyred President's funeral sermon in this city.

The deceased was born in Georgia in 1822. During his early clerical career he was rector of a parish at Highland Falls, N. Y. Some time afterward he came to Washington, where his ministry was characterized by manliness and a straightforward policy that made him a man of much influence in the community and attracted many people to his church. He was especially popular with the leading men of the city, a large number of whom listened to his preaching. He possessed ability both as a writer and speaker, his style being lucid and direct, and his manner in the pulpit conversational. He was a devout and affectionate man, as well as practical, and was widely loved by those who came in contact with him. He introduced the custom of profuse floral decorations for Easter, which was established in the face of much opposition. He was a prominent advocate of civil service reform and many good works.

His widow is a daughter of George C. Ames of Georgia, well known in Washington. The Rev. John G. Ames, a Methodist minister of this city, is his brother-in-law. He has one brother in Washington, Albert G. Hall of 1,320 Fifteenth Street, for many years a clerk in the railroad division of the Land Office. Dr. Hall's chief diversion was the study of botany. He made many long woodland excursions, and was very familiar with the flora of the Potomac Valley. He retained many intimate friends in this city after his departure to Brooklyn.

The Big Jump in Camphor Prices.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Refined camphor within the last week or two has been rapidly rising in price, until its final jump has landed it to 60 cents per pound for gum camphor by the barrel, and 61 cents per pound by the case. It was only a short time ago that refined camphor was a drug on the market at 35 cents a pound. Speaking of the condition of the market, a representative of one of the largest drug establishments in this city said: "The present fabulous price of the refined product is attributed to the cornering of the supply by Col. North, the 'Nitrate King,' of London, who is at the head of the syndicate which controls the output of the raw material on the Island of Formosa, from which the principal supply comes. The war between China and Japan afforded an opportunity for speculation in camphor, and the product has been quietly bought up and held for higher prices. Since the price of refined camphor was quoted at 35 cents per pound its use has steadily decreased. Many substitutes, like cedar, tar, carbolic acid, and naphtha, with their combinations, have been to a great extent used for preservative and anti-moth purposes. On account of the high price the available supply in this country has steadily diminished, and the total quantity now on hand is considerably less than that of previous years. The crude camphor is obtained from incisions made in a tree which grows largely in Formosa, the sap oozing out and hardening when exposed to the air."

FINAL DAY OF VOLKSFEST

The Cannstatter Harvest Home Festival Ends Successfully.

NO DROUGHT EXPERIENCED THERE

Thousands of Persons Enjoy the Games, Sports, Tableaus, &c. —Officers and Committees Congratulated.

The thirty-third annual Cannstatter Volksfest came to a successful close yesterday at Sulzer's Harlem River Park. There were no indications of the excise drought at the Fest, for all who had the desire could have their thirst quenched without any trouble. The attendance was at least 8,000. There was not a single unpleasant feature during the day, and the jolly crowd enjoyed the festivities hugely.

Even the chilliness of the atmosphere did not deter the throngs from visiting the last of the celebration of the Harvest Home Festival, and the entertaining games and sports of the Swabians were witnessed with pleasure by the adults and children alike. All of the features of the preceding days were repeated, and some new ones were added. Among the visitors to the grounds were many Americans, who seemed highly pleased with the many novelties offered.

Theodore Merkt,
Vice Presiden Cannstatter Volksfest Verein.

Many delegations from other German societies paid their respects to the Cannstatters yesterday. Among these were the Schwäbische Saengerbund, Hessischer Volksfest Verein, under escort of Henry Fuldner, President; East River Butcher Guard, in charge of George Gaydoul, Captain. A number of uniformed delegations of the New-York Kriegerbund companies were also in attendance.

All visiting German societies were received at the main entrance by the officers of the Canstatter Society, and conducted to the officers' headquarters with martial music. President John Haeusler, Vice President Theodore Merkt, and Secretaries A. Rothmund and Edmund Braendle made addresses of welcome, and, with the assistance of the other officers and members of the Reception Committee, entertained the guests in genuine Swabian style.

The old mill, which had previously transformed old women into young maidens, was on this occasion kept busy restoring old men back to their schoolboy days. It worked as successfully as on former days, and caused much merriment, to which the witticisms of the millers in attendance added considerably. The last subject for the mill was an old tailor, who was transformed into a white goat, and, as the favorite animal of Harlem rushed into the crowd, there followed a hilarious scene.

The army of school children, which had participated in the fun of the festival heretofore, were yesterday put through an examination as to their proficiency in their studies. About one hundred of these children passed creditable examinations, and each successful one secured a handsome prize. The children presented a beautiful picture in their bright, quaint Swabian costumes. For their good behavior they were treated to a Swabian dinner by the Inspectors after the school had been closed.

The evening was devoted to stereopticon views, living pictures, and an electrical display. The views and tableaus consisted of well-known incidents in Würtemberg history and popular folk scenes in that country at the present time. All were smoothly presented and reaped a lavish harvest of plaudits. The ceremonies ended at 10 o'clock P. M., with a farewell address by President John Haeusler, in which he expressed the thanks of the society for the unusually liberal patronage bestowed upon this festival.

Much of the successful workings of the day's programme was due to the efficiency and activity of Vice President Theodore Merkt, who, with Secretaries A. Rathmund and Edmund Braendle, superintended the entertainment portion of the Fest. The brilliant results of this Volksfest called forth many compliments for the officers upon their masterly management of the affairs of the festival. What caused most favorable comment was the fact that throughout the four days of the Volksfest not a single case of disturbance occurred on the grounds.

STATISTICS OF EXPORTS AND IMPORTS

Merchandise Bought and Sold in August and Previous Months.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports the total values of the exports of merchandise from the United States during the month of August, 1895, and during the eight months ended Aug. 31, 1895, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year, were as follows:

	1895.	1894.
August	$55,738,202	$60,776,147
Eight months ending Aug 31	449,415,471	517,719,601

The imports in August last exceeded the exports by $15,282,729.

The excess of exports over imports in August, 1894, was $9,070,075.

The excess of imports over exports during the eight months ended Aug. 31, 1895, was $36,505,518, and the excess of exports for the corresponding period of the preceding year was $64,777,257. The exports of gold in August, 1895, exceeded the imports by $15,159,782, and during the eight months ended Aug. 31, 1895, the excess of exports over imports was $27,702,341. The excess of exports of silver over imports during the eight months ended Aug. 31, 1895, was $27,082,696.

Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon.

From The Critic.

It is a pity to have a beautiful lyric tampered with for the sake of a song, and yet we would have lost one of the loveliest songs that was ever sung if Burns had not tinkered with "Ye Banks and Braes o' Bonnie Doon." The two syllables added to each alternate line are printed in parentheses:

Ye Banks and Braes o' bonnie Doon,
How can ye bloom (so fresh) so fair?
Ye little Birds how can ye sing,
And I so (weary) full of care!
Thou'll break my heart, thou little Bird,
That sings (singest so) upon the Thorn:
Thou minds me of departed days
That never shall return
(Departed never to) return.

The beauty of the music is the excuse for the mutilation, and there is some satisfaction in knowing that Burns made the changes with his own hand. There are two versions of this famous lyric—the one above quoted, and another that Mr. Ernest Rhys chose for his volume of "The Lyric Poems of Robert Burns." I think that he chose the better version:

Ye banks and braes o' bonnie Doon,
How can ye blume sae fair!
How can ye chant, ye little birds,
And I sae fu' o' care.

Theu'll break my heart, thou bonnie bird,
That sings upon the bough;
Thou minds me o' the happy days,
When my fause luve was true.

You see that these two stanzas are entirely different from the other two, which I took from one of Edward Fitzgerald's letters to Fanny Kemble. Fitzgerald may have quoted from memory, but no one's memory is to be trusted in such matters. That there are two versions of the lyric is, however, well known.

In the same letter Fitzgerald tells Mrs. Kemble that "Some thirty years ago A. Tennyson went over Burns's ground at Dumfries. When he was one day by Doon side—'I can't tell how it was, Fitz, but I fell into a passion of tears'—and A. T. was not given to the melting mood at all."

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises	5:42	Sun sets	6:08
Moon rises	2:40 A. M.		

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	HIGH WATER. P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	LOW WATER. P. M.
Sandy Hook	4:42	5:10	10:56	11:27
Governors Island	5:08	5:34	11:27	12:05
Hell Gate	7:01	7:27	12:55	1:33

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 16.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
El Monte	New-Orleans	Sept. 11
Ems	Bremen	Sept. 7
Louisiana	New-Orleans	Sept. 11
Marengo	Antwerp	Aug. 31
Martello	Huil	Sept. 2
Mohawk	London	Sept. 5
Orizaba	Havana	Sept. 12
Fauric	Liverpool	Sept. 7

TUESDAY, SEPT. 17.

Concho	Galveston	Sept. 11
Dresden	Bremen	Sept. 5
Philadelphia	La Guayra	Sept. 11
Westernland	Antwerp	Sept. 7

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18.

Buffon	St. Lucia	Sept. 10
California	Gibraltar	Sept. 4
Havel	Bremen	Sept. 10
Norge	Christiansand	Sept. 5
Yucatan	Havana	Sept. 14

THURSDAY, SEPT. 19.

Andes	Port au Prince	Sept. 14
Comal	Galveston	Sept. 11
Germanic	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Servia	Liverpool	Sept. 11
Werkendam	Rotterdam	Sept. 7

FRIDAY, SEPT. 20.

Campania	Liverpool	Sept. 14
Columbia	Hamburg	Sept. 12
Chicago City	Swansea	Sept. 6
Chicago	Hull	Sept. 6
St. Louis	Southampton	Sept. 14

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Cherokee	Sept. 17	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Cevic	Sept. 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
El Mar	Sept. 17	N. Orleans.	Pier 25 N. R.
Spree	Sept. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Wells City	Sept. 18	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Lampasas	Sept. 18	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Seneca	Sept. 18	Havana	113 Wall St.
Athos	Sept. 18	Haiti	24 State St.
Sama	Sept. 18	Port Limon	1 Broadway.
Majestic	Sept. 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Paris	Sept. 18	Sth'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	Sept. 18	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Ardandhu	Sept. 18	Calbarlen	80 Wall St.
Gulf of Akaba	Sept. 18	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Regulus	Sept. 18	Kingston	9 Stone St.
Rotterdam	Sept. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Orinoco	Sept. 19	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	Sept. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Rio Grande	Sept. 20	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Iroquois	Sept. 20	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Allianca	Sept. 20	Colon	Pier 43 N. R.
Newport	Sept. 20	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Alene	Sept. 21	Kingston	24 State St.
Etruria	Sept. 21	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Maasdam	Sept. 21	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Mohawk	Sept. 21	London	4 Broadway.
Palatia	Sept. 21	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ems	Sept. 21	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Sicilia	Sept. 21	Gosheub'g	97 Broadway.
Endeavour	Sept. 21	Montevideo	90 Wall St.
Furnessia	Sept. 21	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	Sept. 21	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Louisiana	Sept. 21	N. Orleans.	Pier 9 N. R.
Pocahontas	Sept. 21	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Yucatan	Sept. 21	Havana	113 Wall St.
Kaffir Prince	Sept. 21	Pern'buco	24 Stone St.
Martello	Sept. 21	Huil	21-22 State St.
Marengo	Sept. 21	Antwerp	21-22 State St.
Ontario	Sept. 21	London	21-22 State St.
Pawnee	Sept. 23	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Algonquin	Sept. 23	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Clement	Sept. 23	Para	88-90 Gold St.
Hubert	Sept. 23	Para	88-90 Gold St.
Spero	Sept. 24	Greytown	24 State St.
Taurie	Sept. 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Servia	Sept. 24	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Havel	Sept. 24	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Chicago City	Sept. 24	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Seminole	Sept. 25	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Westernland	Sept. 25	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Sept. 25	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Fort William	Sept. 25	Pu'to Rico.	130 Pearl St.
Maracaibo	Sept. 25	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
St. Louis	Sept. 25	South'm'tn	6 Bowling Gr.
Columbia	Sept. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Santiago	Sept. 26	Nassau	11 Wall St.
Werkendam	Sept. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Cherokee	Sep. 27	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Boston City	Sept. 27	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Champagne	Sept. 28	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Mobile	Sept. 28	London	4 Broadway.
Circassia	Sept. 28	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Neustria	Sept. 28	Barcelona	31 Broadway.
Saale	Sept. 28	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Norge	Sept. 28	Christa'ia	28 State St.
Taormina	Sept. 28	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Kaiser W. II.	Sept. 28	Lenoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Dania	Sept. 28	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Obdam	Sept. 28	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Francisco	Sept. 28	Hull	21-23 State St.
Campania	Sept. 28	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
State of Cal.	Sept. 28	Glasgow	52 Broadway.
Galileo	Sept. 28	Pern'buco	Rusk & Evans.
Advance	Sept. 30	Colon	Pier 43 N. R.
City of Para	Sept. 30	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Chateau Lafite	Sept. 30	Bordeaux	F'ch, Edye Co.
Georgian Pr.	Sept. 30	Mont'video	24 Stone St.
Buffon	Sept. 20	Mont'video	19 Whit'al St.
Nomadic	Oct. 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Vega	Oct. 1	Azores	29 Broadway.
Aller	Oct. 1	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Tijomo	Oct. 2	Demerara	100 Wall St.
Teutonic	Oct. 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	Oct. 2	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	Oct. 2	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
A. Victoria	Oct. 3	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Origen	Oct. 3	Para	88 Gold St.
Croma	Oct. 3	Leith	29 Broadway.
Zaandam	Oct. 3	Amsterd'm	39 Broadway.
Chicago City	Oct. 4	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Prins Maurits	Oct. 5	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Caracas	Oct. 5	La Guayra.	135 Front St.
Trave	Oct. 5	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Oevenum	Oct. 5	Azores	102 Broad St.
Anchoria	Oct. 5	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Oct. 5	London	4 Broadway.
Pretoria	Oct. 5	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Spaarndam	Oct. 5	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Umbria	Oct. 5	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Jersey City	Oct. 5	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Venetia	Oct. 5	Gothenb'rg	37 Broadway.
Irrawaddy	Oct. 5	Grenada	29 Broadway.
Georgic	Oct. 8	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Aurania	Oct. 8	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Lahn	Oct. 8	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Oct. 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Oct. 9	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Antilla	Oct. 9	Nassau	63 Pine St.
Finance	Oct. 10	Colon	Pier 43 N. R.
Normannia	Oct. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Jersey City	Oct. 10	Bristol	25 Whit'al St.
Niagara	Oct. 10	Havana	113 Wall St.
State of Neb.	Oct. 12	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Lucania	Oct. 12	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Prussia	Oct. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Delcomyn	Oct. 12	Montev'o	90 Wall St.
Wordsworth	Oct. 12	Pern'buco	19 Whit'al St.
Terrier	Oct. 12	Demerara	100 Wall St.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, Sept. 15.

SS Orinoco, (Br.,

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices.

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,269 Broadway, (82d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free.

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday.	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .90	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday)	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy; in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.

The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:

London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Building, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.

Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:30—The Chieftain.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess.
AMERICAN, 8th Av-42d St—8:00—The Great Diamond Robbery.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:15—The Widow Jones.
BROADWAY, Broadway-40th St—8:00—Princess Bonnie.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Merry World.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Le Collier de la Reine.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
EMPIRE, Broadway-40th St—8:00—The City of Pleasure
FIFTH AVENUE, 29th St-Broadway—8:15—A Gilded Fool.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Camille.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, 35th St-Herald Square—8:30—A Man with a Past.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—8:00—Fantasma.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—1492.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Rob Roy.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—Lost—24 Hours, and The Littlest Girl.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:00—The Prisoner of Zenda.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:00—Black America.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Fleur-de-Lis.
PASTOR'S, 14th St-3d Av—8:00—Vaudeville. Matinée.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—3:45—Baseball—New-York vs. Philadelphia.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE, 58th St-Lexington, 3d Avs—Noon to 12 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:15—The Capitol.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times 1895.	Times 1895.
3 A. M.	69	46	49
6 A. M.	67	46	48
9 A. M.	68	52	52
12 M.	79	59	58
4 P. M.	81	62	60
6 P. M.	78	58	60
9 P. M.	74	58	58
12 P. M.	70	57	58

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....55.37
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....54.70
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....73.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....67.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 16, 1895.

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SUPPLYING GOLD.

The talk about a "bond issue," which has been plentiful in financial circles for the past few days, is natural enough, but it is obviously very much in the air. It is natural, because buying gold on credit—which is what a bond issue amounts to—has been found to be necessary, and very successful, within the current year, and whenever there is a perceptible drain on the Treasury reserve it is inevitable that the minds of those interested should turn toward a means of safety which has been tried so recently and with such marked results. It is very much in the air, because the situation is not at all clearly determined, the actual need of gold is not pressing, it is impossible to say whether it will increase, or, if so, at what rate, and if it should increase it may be only temporary and may be met by the action of the banks here and elsewhere in supplying the required gold. While these are the indeterminate conditions, the existence of which is easily understood by any one who cares to study them with attention, it is both impracticable and foolish to try to predict whether or not there will have to be another loan. But questions of this sort, no matter how difficult or unreasonable it may be to decide them, will always be discussed when such great interests are involved as in this case.

It is well, however, to try to discuss them soberly. So far the most important element affecting the immediate future consists in the tardiness of our usual annual exports, the relative activity of imports, and the consequent high rate of exchange. But, though there has been tardiness, there is no reason to expect anything like failure in exports, and when these actually take place exchange will feel the effect. It will also feel the effect, indirectly, but with equal certainty, of an advance in the domestic money rates caused by demand for money in the interior for the movement of crops, and, as our readers are aware, this tendency is already indicated, is gradually strengthening, and is reasonably certain to advance. If in the interval before these forces shall have got into full operation the Treasury shall be sufficiently supplied with gold to satisfy the public mind, practically up to the one-hundred-million limit, public attention will no longer be fixed on the reserve, and things will go on as smoothly as they have gone on since the rescue of the Treasury by the loan of February last. In the meanwhile sensible men will not fail to remember that all the evidence fully sustains the conclusion that the general trade of the country is steadily improving, and that this is due, not to temporary influences, but to causes relatively lasting. Nor will sensible men forget that, so long as the present Administration is in power—that is, for the next year and a half—every dollar of the currency will be kept at par, no matter at what immediate cost.

This, we take it, is the rational view of the essential features of the situation as it now exists. It is, however, the duty of those whose position gives their views authority in financial and business circles to keep constantly before their minds, and to make plain to others, the undoubted truth that the real safety of the country still lies with the Administration, and that its determination to maintain every dollar of the currency at par must be heartily sustained by all honorable and intelligent men. How that will be done is a matter of method, but whatever means may be necessary must be used, and must be firmly supported when used. The President, by no wish or act of his own, is compelled to administer an enormous banking business, without the power to administer it easily and without the privilege of withdrawing from it. His one inevitable, unmistakable duty is to maintain the gold reserve. He must meet all demands upon it, and, so far as possible, he must prevent any fear that demands will not promptly and surely be met. If the reserve is kept up from revenue, or if it is maintained by the action of the banks, nothing further will be needed. But if it can only be kept up by buying gold on credit, at the best terms that can be made, then that is what must and will be done. Of the time, the manner, the extent, the conditions of the operation, the President and the Secretary of the Treasury, with the information and counsel available, are the judges. As we have pointed out, the question is neither a pressing nor definite one now, but the currency system which made it very definite and pressing within the year still exists. The duty of the Government, should the occasion require, is unchanged. It is not a matter for apprehension, but for profound satisfaction that, if it presents itself, the duty will be performed.

THE BOSS IN CONTROL.

The assemblage which is gathering at Saratoga, and which will to-morrow resolve itself into a convention to nominate candidates for State offices and to declare the principles of a political party, will be made up of delegates nominally representing the Republican voters of this State. In reality about three-fourths of them will represent Mr. Platt as the party "boss," and the convention will obey his behests.

The exhibition is quite an unusual one, for the opposition to Platt, which seemed so menacing a few months ago, has dwindled to comparative insignificance. He has had no such contest for control as Quay lately had in Pennsylvania, and his course has been bolder and more open than ever before. There has been no disguising his efforts to secure delegates, and his success has been claimed and conceded as his personal triumph as a "boss." No secret is made of the fact that every nomination to be made depends upon him. Any candidate that he desires will be put up, and any aspirant that he opposes has no chance. What is to be said on any public question will be of his dictation, and there is no reason to doubt the statement that he will write, or has already written, the platform.

Mr. Platt is not working covertly or through emissaries this year. The only question in regard to delegates in the preliminary canvass was whether they were Platt or anti-Platt men, and he promptly claimed his own as fast as they were chosen. He has gone to Saratoga with the distinct understanding on the part of everybody that to-morrow's convention is his and will do his bidding, and he takes no pains to conceal his own assurance of the fact.

It looks as though there had been a retreat in the struggle against bossism, so far at least as the Republican Party in this State is concerned. Whether there is any giving up on the part of the people will appear when the vote is taken. Platt has proceeded thus far by controlling a majority of the politicians and active managers of the party, not a majority of the voters, and he is taking his chances as to the submission of the latter.

There need be no illusions as to the practical effect of the success of the party after its submission to his bossism. His domination over legislation would go further than ever before. Municipal government would be put back as deep into party politics as State legislation could put it, and reform would be swept aside. The corrupt forces would come to the front and bargains would be made for the division of all available spoils. The power of government and the power of party organization would be combined for the service of Platt in his political designs for next year. Platt is playing boldly and confidently for high stakes, and he has been eminently successful in his preliminary moves.

CHOLERA AT HONOLULU.

The dispatches of last week show that Asiatic cholera prevails in the Hawaiian Islands, there having been, up to the 5th inst., thirty-eight cases and thirty-two deaths. The disease appears to be of an extremely virulent type. It was brought to Honolulu, as we showed some days ago, by the steamship Belgic, and was at first confined to the quarantine station; but it soon appeared among the natives on the mainland, and as they have no knowledge of sanitary procedure it is probable that the number of deaths will be large. The infected Belgic, it may be recalled, came from Honolulu to San Francisco, deceived the health authorities at that port, and discharged Chinese passengers there from her steerage.

Fortunately there has been thus far no evidence that cases of the disease have been developed in the Chinese quarter at San Francisco, or at any other point on the Pacific coast. The health authorities of that city have undertaken to inspect the Chinese quarter thoroughly. The Marine Hospital Bureau has taken all necessary precautions for the protection of the Pacific slope by its agents or by local sanitary officers acting under its direction.

THE KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATS.

The "regular," or "machine," Democratic Committee of Kings County on Saturday evening ratified, with only two dissenting votes, the agreement with the committee of the "Shepard" Democrats as to representation in the State Convention. This agreement is in complete accord with the suggestion made by The Times immediately after the meeting of the State Committee last month. The representatives of the two bodies of Democrats in Kings, who have been openly divided on local matters, have met and arranged for a substantial union in the councils of the party in the State. The independents are to cast one-third of the votes of the county in the convention and are to have two of the five State Committeemen belonging to the county. That this is a fair arrangement is obvious, or it could not have been reached. That it is a practical, sensible political act any one can see who knows the difference between 2-1-1 and 2—1.

It is understood, according to the statement made in the committee on Saturday evening, that the adoption of this agreement as to State matters implies that local differences will next be taken up. The terms on which these will be adjusted or their adjustment discussed were not announced in the committee. The action of the Shepard Democrats will, however, be governed by principles that were some time since defined by their committee, and the debate in the other committee shows plainly enough that these are clearly understood.

THE IRON INDUSTRY.

During the last two weeks the crude-iron market, especially in the Pittsburg district, has been in a condition of great excitement, and the price of Bessemer pig at Pittsburg and the valley furnaces has advanced about $2.50 per ton, or nearly 17 per cent. The entire advance since the end of March has been 70 per cent., and the price of Bessemer pig has not been so high since 1890. The average for that year was $18.85, and the highest price since that year was $16.50, in certain months of 1891. The price of steel billets has risen to $24.50, from $15 in March last. The price of wire nails—90 cents a keg last February—is now $2.40 per keg. These figures are now reached for the first time since 1890.

A week ago the leading journals of the iron industry were urging that further advances should be prevented if possible. "The iron trade," said The Iron Age, "now needs a sedative and not a stimulant." But the increases which we have mentioned appear to have been due largely—except, perhaps, in the case of nails—to demand that is with difficulty satisfied. It is reported that all the available furnaces in the Central West are in operation, and the productive capacity seems inadequate, for among the interesting incidents of the last two weeks was the purchase of from 30,000 to 40,000 tons of Bessemer pig in Eastern Pennsylvania for shipment over the Alleghanies to the steel mills in or near Pittsburg. Very large purchases of Southern pig iron have been made in the West.

Prices have advanced so rapidly that a reaction may be foreshadowed, but the demand—especially for the cruder forms of steel—is great and pressing. It is this exceptional demand that is a matter of great interest to those who are accustomed to attach much importance to the condition of the iron industry as indicating more clearly than any other one industry can the general condition of business.

STOKES AND WALLER.

We may be pardoned for some impatience over the lapse of time since our Government has called for the detailed account of the trial of an American citizen and ex-Consul in Madagascar which it has not yet received. Nothing is clearer in international law than the right of a Government to satisfy itself, when one of its citizens has been condemned and punished in a foreign country, that he has had a fair trial. Of course the presumption is that justice is done by the regular tribunals of a civilized country. But it is quite absurd to pretend that any such presumption attaches to the proceedings of a court-martial in a foreign and barbarous country, held by the power which is trying to conquer the country. It is not only the right, but the duty, of our Government to examine the proceedings by which this irregular tribunal reached its results.

The same question, in effect, is raised by the case of Stokes, the Englishman who was put to death in Africa by a Belgian Colonel. Great Britain is now engaged in investigating this case, apparently with no more success than we have had in the case of Waller, but the time elapsed has by no means been so long. It is an affair of weeks in the one case and of months in the other. In the case of Stokes, if an injustice has been done, it is now irreparable, whereas Waller can be released and indemnity made if it appear that he has been wrongfully condemned. In any case, one thing must be made clear. A civilized power has a right, in the sense that no other civilized power has a right to prevent the act or even to protest against it, to take possession of any savage country and to treat its inhabitants according to its own pleasure. But it has no right whatever to put into operation against the subjects of other civilized powers the summary and irregular methods of trial and punishment it may find it convenient to employ against "natives." The very least it can do is to furnish to the nation concerned, on demand, a prompt and full explanation of its action and its reasons. Such an explanation we have not been able yet to obtain from France in the case of Waller; and it is high time that it were supplied.

THE SPEEDIEST WAY.

A letter to the Mayor from Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler, written some weeks ago in behalf of the State Charities Aid Association, but now made public for the first time, urges the prompt passage at the coming session of the Legislature of the Manhattan State Hospital bill of last Spring, minus the obnoxious section relating to back taxes, as the speediest and most satisfactory way of transferring the care of the insane from the city to the State. It is understood that there will be no appeal from the recent Supreme Court decision in regard to the unpaid taxes, and there need be no further embarrassment from that source.

The original draft of the bill which was passed last April came from the State Charities Aid Association, which has been instrumental in securing all the legislation for the State care system, and it assented to such amendments as were made, with the exception of that relating to the back taxes. With that exception, it still favors the measure as best calculated to secure the desired object without delay, as it is understood to have had the support of the Governor, the Mayor, and the Commission in Lunacy, as well as all the members of the Senate and Assembly of both parties alike.

Doubtless the prompt passage of this bill would be the speediest way of accomplishing the purpose, as action under the law of 1890 would involve some delay in the Legislature, even if the subject should be submitted at the opening of the session. The only question is whether the "terms and conditions" of the old bill are the best that could be reasonably expected for the city, but it is better, perhaps, not to reopen that question if it would imperil prompt action. Miss Schuyler calls attention to the fact that the appropriation actually made does not become available until Oct. 1, and an early passage of the bill would secure to the city the benefit of it for much the greater part of the year to which it was intended to apply.

It is lamentable that the decent people of Corona, the people who object to having that pleasant little Long Island village made a Sunday resort for gangs of drunken ward heelers and other howling ruffians and criminals, should have allowed their mass meeting to be broken up Friday night by the resident thugs over whom, only a week ago, they gained such a signal victory. Physical arguments are excellent when others fail, and just as the "Michael J. Sullivan Association" was driven out of the village by force, so the disturbers of the Citizens' Club meeting should have been kicked into the congenial gutter, where they belonged. The idea of allowing a few fellows who find a pecuniary profit in entertaining the savages who now regard New-York as uninhabitable one day in seven, to insult and browbeat, and finally to expel from their own hall, the men upon whom Corona's good name depends, is the more preposterous on account of that previous contest in which it had been shown that the law-abiding element was physically as well as morally stronger than the law-breaking one. Then, as before, only a threat of instant punishment would have been needed to bring the cowardly disturbers of the public peace and order to their brutish senses. Why did not the Coronals, or Coronese, or whatever may be the proper word, continue in well-doing and clubs?

In speaking of the publishers' convention recently held at San Francisco, The Philistine, which is, according to its title page, "a journal of protest," says that the delegates were entertained at a picnic, held somewhere down the bay, and that "police were present to see that they did not all rush violently down a steep place into the sea and perish in the waters." Whether this is intended to mean that all publishers are pigs or that they are the victims of demoniac possession, or both, might probably be ascertained by anybody with a Cruden and the inclination to use it. The phrase is sufficiently amusing, however, as anything malicious usually is, except to the victims of it, and even they are occasionally philosophical enough to join in the laughter. Publishers have probably been the objects of more fierce attacks and of more elaborate defenses than any other class of people in the world, a fact that will some day suggest to somebody the advisability of remarking that it is after all rather foolish to declare that any body of men is wholly bad or wholly good. For instance, it would not be either safe or just to say that every one connected with the recent so-called international yacht races was entirely destitute of an appreciation of what constitutes fair play, sportsmanlike conduct, or ordinary courtesy. Who knows but that there may have been an up and down good fellow or two among the men who pulled ropes on both the Valkyrie and the Defender? Those of us who object when the churlishness of a Cup or Regatta Committee is scored against the Americans as a people, will not be over ready to do more than gently smile at The Philistine's familiarity with Scripture.

THE NEED OF A DEEP WATERWAY

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 14.—The demand of The New-York Times for a ship canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson has excited a great deal of attention here, and the successive articles on the subject have been widely read and discussed. Perhaps nowhere on the lakes are the questions affecting the improvement of the outlet to the sea so thoroughly comprehended and so broadly treated as in Cleveland. Here is the largest shipbuilding centre in the country, and, with the exception of the Clyde, the largest in the world. There are $18,000,000 of Cleveland capital invested in lake shipping, and the steel canalboat fleets, of which there will be five next year, making a weekly service between this point and New-York, are, as your readers know, a Cleveland enterprise. The judgment of Cleveland as to the needs of lake commerce is not liable to be warped, as is that of Buffalo, by considerations affecting elevator property and transfer charges; nor is public sentiment here carried away by the enthusiasm of the Northwest for a three-cent grain rate from Duluth to the Atlantic. The major interest of Cleveland is what may be called the local commerce of the lakes—the traffic in coal and ore—and, as neither of these urgently need an outlet to tidewater, the sentiment here in favor of a ship canal has at least the merit of disinterestedness.

Practical men in this city recognize the fact that the type of vessel best adapted for freight carrying on the lakes is not at all suitable for the navigation of the North Atlantic. There are to-day on the stocks in the Cleveland shipyards one steel steamer of 395 feet, capable of carrying 4,750 tons on a sixteen-foot draught, one of 400 feet with the capacity of 5,000 tons, and a third of 415 feet, with a capacity of 5,500 tons. The three represent an investment of some $785,000, and their primary purpose is to serve as ore carriers. There are four other such boats building at Bay City and one at Chicago, all intended for service next year. Not one of these is calculated to steam, when loaded, over 11½ statute miles per hour, and none of them could stand the full force of a severe Atlantic storm. If the dream of the Northwest of a continuous voyage from Duluth to Liverpool is to be realized, a new type of freighter will have to be designed, combining the economies of the lake steamer with the greater structural strength and higher speed of the Atlantic liner. Cleveland does not fail to realize the revolutionary possibilities of a twenty-foot channel from the lakes to tidewater, but is serenely confident of her ability as a great manufacturing centre, no less than as a great port and the greatest of American shipbuilding centres, to make it contributary to her greatness and her growth. While the Northwest is thinking of its grain products, and of the competition of India and Argentina, Cleveland has its eye fixed on the time when, within the limits of the Cuyahoga customs district, there will be the greatest aggregate of iron and steel producing plants in the world, and when the exports of the manufactured products of the south shore of Lake Erie will as far exceed those of the grain of the Northwest as the tonnage of the ore and coal now passing through the St. Mary's Falls Canal exceeds that of the wheat.

There can be no more convincing evidence of the effect of cheap water transportation, which always implies deep water transportation, on commercial development than is found in the growth of the country around the lakes during the last twenty-five years. In this connection it may be permissible to repeat some familiar figures, as the magnitude of the interests bound up with what is known as lake commerce is not very generally appreciated. These inland seas have a water area of 95,460 square miles, which is more than half the area of all the fresh water on the surface of the globe. Their drainage area is 150,000 square miles, and their coast line within the United States, 3,075 miles. Eight States, having a population of about 30,000,000, border on the lakes, and fourteen lake cities, whose aggregate population in 1870 was 691,421, had increased in 1880 to 1,242,280, and in 1890 to 2,329,865. Gauged by the amount of tonnage passing through the St. Mary's Falls Canal, the commerce of the lakes was represented in 1870 by 699,826 tons, ten years later it had grown to 1,734,800 tons, and by 1890 it was 9,041,213 tons. That this extraordinary rate of gain is being fully sustained is shown by the fact that for last season the tonnage which passed through the St. Mary's Falls Canal reached a total of 13,195,860 tons. Perhaps the chief element in this simultaneous and striking growth of population and of traffic has been the deepening of the lake channels.

The size of the vessels navigating the lakes has been controlled by the depth of water on the St. Clair Flats and that in the St. Mary's Falls Canal. It was 1871 before 13 feet of water was secured on the flats, and up to 1881 there was but 12 feet in the canal. It has been hastily assumed and somewhat confidently announced that there is now a clear twenty-foot channel between Duluth and Buffalo. The fact is that, pending the opening next year of the new lock of the United States Canal around the falls of the St. Mary's River, the twenty-foot channel is, at the entrance of Lake Superior, reduced to 16 feet. The new Canadian lock has 19 feet "at lowest recorded water level," which is said to be equal to 21 feet at mean low water, but the approaches have not yet been deepened out to more than 16 feet, so that a fourteen-foot draught is still about the safe average for the great ore and coal carriers which navigate Lake Superior.

The shipbuilders have more than kept pace with the deepening of the lake channels, and the 400-foot steamers now under construction are intended, when fully loaded, to have twenty feet mean draught. What an enormous difference in capacity is the result of an additional four feet of depth may be appreciated from the fact that, while the largest of these steamers carry 5,500 tons on a sixteen-foot draught, they could carry 7,000 tons on twenty feet. Here is a gain of over 27 per cent. in carrying power on the same cost of construction, operation, and maintenance—pure gain practically to the owner or the shipper, or, more likely, a gain which diffuses itself over the whole area of productive activity affected by the cheapening of the freight to be carried. It is this process which has made Cleveland what it is, and which has so shifted the centre of advantage between coal and ore as to give Cleveland a marked superiority over Pittsburg in the cost of making pig iron. Pittsburg is endeavoring to recover the vantage ground it has lost by the employment of methods similar to those by which Cleveland has gained the lead. That is to say, it proposes to secure the cheap transportation of lake ores to its furnaces by having a ship canal constructed from the Ohio River to Lake Erie.

The route proposed is through the Beaver and Mahoning Valleys to some point on the shore east of Cleveland. The length of the proposed canal by the shortest route would be 130 miles, and its cost, $30,500,000. As the depth proposed is only fifteen feet and the number of locks thirty-five, it is not easy to see how such a waterway could be adapted to secure the economy of transportation effected by the great ore carriers of the lakes. But Pittsburg, and, in fact, all Western Pennsylvania, Northern West Virgin, and Eastern Ohio are very much in earnest in the project, and are united as to the possibility of making it pay. They further regard it as in the highest degree preposterous to suppose that great centres of industrial activity will consent to see their prosperity decay and their establishments seek the lake front merely for lack of cheap water transportation. Cleveland is therefore invited to join in the movement and to divide its benefits by cheapening the transportation of its coal, or to stand out of the way. At present writing it does not seem disposed to do either.

It will be seen that if New-York is indifferent to the necessity of maintaining its commercial position by the provisions of a deep waterway between the Hudson and the lakes, other communities are disposed to be more aggressive, and that in whatever way the other outlets are sought, they must be to the disadvantage of the trade of New-York. A ship canal to the Ohio River would not divert commerce from New-York so obviously as would the provision of a twenty-foot channel from the lakes to Montreal. But obviously the commerce which is gained for the Pittsburg district would in no sense be tributary to New-York, and the future conversion on a scale as yet undreamed of into iron and steel of the Lake Superior ores, would bring but little direct gain to the trade of New-York. It would be otherwise if the south shore of Lake Erie is destined to be the great iron producing district of the future.

The successful establishment of the Steel Canalboat Line between Cleveland and New-York is merely an indication of the natural connection between the two ports. No one would be quicker to recognize the necessity of abandoning such a style of boat for a more capacious type of freight carrier than the people who are at the head of this enterprise. They have adopted the canalboat of limited draught because the canal, with all its imperfections, is the best route we can offer. But, given a ship canal worthy of the needs of the commerce seeking admission to it, and a boat of 250 tons, or even a fleet of such boats, carrying 1,400 tons, would be reckoned as much out of date as is the farmer's wagon when compared with the railroad car. The Steel Canalboat Company has brought the rate of freight between Cleveland and New-York considerably below that by rail between Pittsburg and New-York, an advantage in which both cities must share. The greater the depth of the canal, the greater the possibility of a further cheapening of freight, and of a consequent increase of security on the one hand for Cleveland, as the successful rival of Pittsburg, and on the other hand for New-York, as the commercial metropolis of the continent.

THE WALLACE BROTHERS ASSIGN

Forced to Suspend by the Demands of Their Creditors.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 15.—Wallace Brothers of Statesville, the largest dealers in medicinal herbs in the world, have assigned. They have been in business thirty-six years. Pressure by certain creditors caused the assignment. The indebtedness approximates $200,000, and is said to be fully covered by assets.

Among the larger creditors are the H. B. Claflin Company and the Cone Export Company of New-York and the Merchants and Farmers' National Bank of Charlotte. The firm owns a large amount of real estate. It is known all over the world. It is quite probable that arrangements will be made for a resumption of business.

ART NOTES.

—Annie Whitney, the sculptor, has been commissioned to make a bust of the late Lucy Stone for the Shurtleff Alumnae Association of South Boston. It will be in marble, and a reproduction, life size, of the one owned by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. The work will be unveiled early in the Winter, and it is expected that such women as Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, the Rev. Mary D. Whitney, Dr. Salome Merritt, and Miss Alice Stone Blackwell will be present to add their tributes.

—The Fine Arts Club in Rotterdam will open in the museum of that town an exhibition of the works of the late Anton Mauve as a sequel to the exhibition of the pictures of Josef Israels which was held in the same place last year. The director of the museum, Dr. Harverkorn van Rysewyk, who is organizing the exhibition, has succeeded in obtaining all the finest works of the master, very many of which are in English collections.

—Sedelmeyer, the well-known Parisian dealer, has presented to the Louvre, in Paris, a portrait of a young man by Palamedes, dated 1635. Until now, curiously enough, the Louvre possessed no picture by this famous Dutch master.

Sicily Has a Mormon Messiah.

From The London Daily News.

At Chiaramonte Gulfi, in Sicily, a shepherd of the name of Riggio Sebastiano is giving some trouble to the authorities by trying to found a sect, both religious and political, among the ignorant people around him. This man, who can read and write, calls himself the Messiah, and preaches Mormonism and a division of the land. A band of men and women has gathered about him from the neighboring districts. The Archbishop of Syracuse, Mgr. Le Vecchia, has excommunicated both this soi-disant Messiah and his followers, but it is said that they do not care, and only laugh at the intended punishment.

MANY CHANGES PROPOSED

The Constitutional Convention of South Carolina.

WORK OF THE FIRST WEEK'S SESSIONS

The Suffrage Question Has Not Yet Been Approached, But Several Plans Have Been Formed.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 15.—The end of the first week of the session of the Constitutional Convention has come. Five days' work has been done in complete harmony, and with absolute freedom from utterances of a political savor. It is remarkable that 160 South Carolina political leaders should be together in the same hall for a whole week, discussing all kinds of political matters, without letting politics come into the proceedings in any way.

The first week has been a pretty busy one, and a good deal has been accomplished in the way of shaping the work. The most important single matter that the convention has thus far acted upon was the refusal to engage in the formation of new counties. The length of the session will be greatly reduced thereby. There can be no doubt that a general ordinance authorizing the formation of new counties will pass, making the maximum area not over 500 square miles, which ordinance will give the Legislature all the power it needs, and will result in the formation of many new counties at the coming session of the General Assembly.

The printing matter is also out of the way now, and the body is thoroughly organized and in working shape. The engrossing department will be ready for work to-morrow, and business this week will move along swimmingly.

The work of the first week just closed, to one on the floor, seems to indicate that the following matters, in one shape or another, are pretty certain to be contained in the new Constitution:

1. A general reduction of the area of counties, with a maximum of 500 square miles, and a maximum population.
2. Biennial sessions of the Legislature.
3. The election of all State and county officers every fourth, instead of every second, year.
4. The establishment of county courts, presided over by County Judges.
5. Regulations governing the payment of the school tax, so that the taxpayer shall have the right to designate to which of the public schools it shall be applied, and providing separate schools for the races.
6. A regulation of the liquor traffic and manufacture such as has been proposed by Mr. Efird, which allows the State to license and regulate it under its police power.
7. A general provision for the chartering of corporations.
8. A provision for the establishment of a State Board of Pardons.
9. That Judges of all State and county courts be elected by the people.
10. The establishment of a State Bureau of Labor Statistics and a State Labor Commissioner.

There are some other things about the first week's results which impress an onlooker. The convention has been absolutely unable to start out upon the economical basis upon which it was thought that it could be run. It has been a strange condition of affairs so far, but it is true, nevertheless, that nearly all the debate that has been indulged in has been among the conservative members of the convention. Most of the resolutions and ordinances have come from unexpected quarters, from men who have been heard of but little in the presentation of ideas for the formation of the new Constitution.

Senator Tillman has had but little to say, so far, though several times he has displayed his stump-speaking ability. His brother, ex-Representative Tillman, has been pretty much alive to things for the last two days. His speech on Saturday was the greatest speech of the session.

Woman suffrage has not made any further advance than the introduction of a bill providing for it in municipal elections. The suffrage plan that Senator Tillman has frequently outlined has not yet made its appearance, except coupled with alternative plans.

Among the curios that have made their appearance are the plan of Mr. Stocks, for abolishing the State Supreme Court; Mr. McCown's plan to ingraft the dispensary law on the Constitution, and the resolution affecting the right of the press to publish reports of certain trials.

Congressman Talbert to-night in talking about the situation and the outlook, stated that he withdrew from the race for President to insure harmony. He thinks an early adjournment can be reached, for it is the general disposition of the members to get through as soon as they can without undue haste. In regard to the suffrage, Mr. Talbert said he favors the Mississippi plan pure and simple, unless something better is proposed, and he has not seen it yet.

Col. John T. Sloan, a prominent conservative, who was elected on the equitable basis, said:

"It is not probable that the convention will disturb the pleasant relations of our State with the Federal Government by attempting to adopt any article that will disfranchise all of the colored people. We will be guided by reason in this matter, a spirit of wise statesmanship will prevail, and the permanency of white supremacy will be secured without injustice to the negro. I believe the convention will blot out and discountenance any frauds in elections. I favor the disfranchisement of all persons convicted of false registration or election frauds. I am opposed absolutely to female suffrage, and I think a large majority of the convention entertains this opposition. God created woman for higher and nobler purposes than politics. I think many of the members are tired, if not disgusted, with being button-holed on this subject by old maids and widows.

"The judicial system of this State will be changed, and for the better interests of the people, in the establishment of county and municipal courts, the judges of which should be elected by the Legislature, and in the overthrow of an expensive and useless Trial Justice system. The Legislature will be given power to establish smaller counties, with prescribed conditions as to area and inhabitants.

"The right of dower in all lands alienated by husbands during covertures will not be abolished. I believe the Legislature will be authorized to provide for the maintenance of the educational institutions of this State. I think the dispensary law will be left out of the Constitution, and the homestead law, with power of debtor to mortgage the same, will prevail.

"The granting of divorces in this State is now being considered by the committee of which I am Chairman. I am opposed to granting divorces, and will try to defeat any Constitutional provision to provide for them. My committee has reported fav

CUBAN REBELS DEFEATED

Routed by the Spanish Troops in a Number of Battles.

REINFORCEMENTS LANDED AT HAVANA

Buck Taylor, the Western Indian Fighter, Going to Cuba with a Company to Aid the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Sept. 15.—The steamer Colon arrived here this morning with reinforcements for the troops. The newly arrived soldiers were given an enthusiastic reception.

The rebels, under the leader known as "El Mejicano," (the Mexican,) attacked the village of Arminao, in the Cienfuegos district, on Wednesday night, but were repulsed after an hour's fighting.

Advices from Remedios are to the effect that twenty-six rebels have surrendered there.

Small rebel bands have burned the buildings on the estate La California, near Lajas. They also burned houses on the Indeo plantation, and a wooden bridge at Albino, near Cifuentes. Troops are pursuing the bands.

Major Anibal has had engagements with 400 rebels under Sanchez at Purio, and afterward at Telegrafo, Horcas, and Colonia de Juan Jobar, capturing two camps, and arms and ammunition, &c. The insurgents were routed and dispersed. Many rebels were killed or wounded. The Government loss was four wounded. The troops are pursuing the rebels toward Ceiba, where Sanchez will attempt to join Masferer's band.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 15.—Señor Enrique Morena, agent of the Cuban Junta in New-York, has been here for two weeks. Last night his mission became public. He has been negotiating with Buck Taylor, the Western Indian fighter, for a troop to do service in the cause of Cuba. These negotiations were concluded yesterday, and Buck Taylor is now under contract to furnish 100 men "for service," in the language of the contract, on a ranch near Corpus Christi, Texas, and at such other points as the employers may direct.

The contract calls for the service of Buck Taylor and two foremen, which probably means two lieutenants. The men are to be armed and at all times in readiness for action. Señor Morena has letters and credentials from President Thomas Estrada Palma, and his acts are those of the Cuban Junta. The volunteers are to receive $1,000 upon enlistment and $100 per month pay. Upon the achievement of Cuban independence they are to be treated as Cuban patriots and receive large grants of land.

EARTHQUAKES IN NEW-ZEALAND.

Much Damage Done, but Fortunately No Lives Lost.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Sept. 15.—The following Australian advices to The United Press have been received per steamship Miowera:

"New-Zealand was visited on Saturday and Sunday, Aug. 17 and 18, by a severe earthquake, which did great damage at Taupo. The shocks lasted for several hours, gradually decreasing in severity. All the inhabitants camped out for the night, as falling chimneys and other portions of houses rendered it unsafe to stay indoors. Nearly all the crockery in the hotels and dwellings was broken."

The Postmaster at Taupo telegraphed the following details to Auckland:

"The earthquakes are still occurring, but are not now so severe. There were two explosions on Saturday night like heavy artillery, in an easterly direction, with a great rumbling noise, which was probably caused by landslides. The southern and eastern banks of Lake Taupo are enveloped in dust, caused by the slips, and the wind is blowing the dust about. I had a view of Tong-Ariro and Ruapehu this morning. There is nothing unusual in the volcanoes, and there is no disturbance of any kind in Roturo."

Another telegram from the same official, received on Sunday evening, says: "I rode to Nohokinnau to-day, eight miles to the northeast. All is quiet there. The earthquake was not severe at Oraker and Koraka. At Taupo the kitchen dresser at the Terrace Hotel was thrown on the floor and the kitchen range was shifted out several feet. All the bottles in the bar were thrown on the floor and smashed, and cases were moved about till they blocked the doors. This has happened at all the hotels, while storekeepers' goods were thrown on the floor, mixing together castor oil, ladies' finery, vinegar, curry, and blankets and odds and ends. The road is blocked by large slips all around the lake, and I can see hundreds of slips as far as the eye can reach, to Kaanuu. The mail is not to go owing to these slips. Nothing special occurred at Wairakoi. All the families but mine camped out in tents. No one was injured."

Two slight shocks of earthquake occurred in South Australia on the same Sunday as the disturbances in New-Zealand.

AN EMPIRE FOR THE POPE.

A Novel Plan to Secure Him a Temporality by Subscription.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Telegraph will tomorrow publish a document which it claims it obtained from abroad through a source amply guaranteeing that it is seriously inspired, the writer being in a position to be well acquainted with the policy of the Vatican.

The document reviews the financial, social, and religious troubles of the Kingdom of Italy. It then proceeds to elaborate a modus vivendi between the Papacy and the Italian Government.

It proposes that a tract of Italian territory and a free port be given to the Holy See as inalienable temporalities, under the guarantee of Italy and the other powers, for £200,000,000, which would redeem the Italian exchequer from bankruptcy and redeem Papal Rome. The money would be raised by a subscription from Catholics of all countries.

The document seems to be utterly devoid of authority, as it says that the subscription would be placed at the command of the present Pope, who, jointly with Prime Minister Crispi, would carry the scheme to a happy, friendly fulfillment.

UNITED STATES CRUISER ALERT.

The Boston Steamer Bridgetown Towed into Colon in Distress.

COLON, Sept. 15.—The United States cruiser Alert has gone to Guayaquil.

The steamer Louisianian has arrived here towing the steamer Bridgetown of Boston, which was bound from Kingston, Jamaica, for Cayenne. The Bridgetown was seen by the Louisianian flying signals of distress in latitude 10 degrees 45 minutes north, longitude 78 degrees 19 minutes west. Her propeller was disabled, her rudder gone, and her stores were short. She had been drifting for two weeks. Her crew are on board.

Killed by an Exploding Balloon.

BRUSSELS, Sept. 15.—A fatal balloon accident occurred this afternoon at Loschenbreek, near this city. An aeronaut named Toulet and three companions attempted to make an ascent, and when the balloon was in midair it exploded. The four men were killed.

More Territory for Germany.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—The Deutsche Warte declares that the Island of Chusan, off the east coast of China, will be ceded to Germany and that a German colony will be founded there. The paper adds that Germany will obtain additional territory near Tien-Tsin.

Invalid Soldiers Sent Home.

MARSEILLES, Sept. 15.—The steamer Shamrock has arrived here from Madagascar with 143 French soldiers, who were invalided home, on board. In addition to these she landed 365 invalid troops at Algiers. Forty soldiers died on the voyage.

Steerage Rates Raised.

HAMBURG, Sept. 15.—The Hamburg and Bremen steamship lines have raised their steerage rates to New-York to $35. The advance will go into effect Oct. 16.

Received by the Pope.

ROME, Sept. 15.—The Pope to-day received the Right Rev. Alexander MacDonell, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Alexandria, Canada.

BISHOP WIGGER'S MANIFESTO

He Denounces Italy and Asks Catholics to Pray for the Church on Unification Anniversary.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 15.—A letter from Bishop Wigger was read in all the Catholic churches of the Diocese of Newark this morning calling attention to the fact that the Italian Government will celebrate Sept. 20, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the unification of Italy.

Bishop Wigger declared that the so-called unification of Italy worked incalculable evil to the people of Italy, and particularly of Rome, where to-day, he said, many persons are starving. He also said that the great exodus of the Italian people to this country in the last few years is due to the same cause.

In conclusion, Bishop Wigger called on all Catholics of the diocese to assemble in their respective churches the night of Friday, Sept. 20, and there offer prayers for the freedom and prosperity of the Catholic Church and of the Holy See.

The prayers to be recited on the occasion are to be selected by the rectors of the churches. The rectors may also offer the benediction and the sacrament to all faithful followers of the Church who attend on that occasion.

ERIE, Penn., Sept. 15.—The Catholic citizens of Erie crowded St. Peter's Cathedral to-night to protest against the proposed celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the invasion of Rome by King Emanuel. Resolutions of sympathy to the Sovereign Pontiff over his long and continued imprisonment were adopted.

GRAND CELEBRATION IN ROME

Over Its Occupation by Italian Troops Twenty-five Years Ago.

ROME, Sept. 15.—The gymnastic contests which opened the fêtes in celebration of the occupation of Rome by the Italian troops twenty-five years ago took place to-day, and were very successful. A number of societies marched in procession to the Pantheon, where they placed wreaths upon the tomb of Victor Emmanuel.

The processionists were cheered all along the route. Special attention was paid to the Germans who took part in the celebrations.

DEATH OF MRS. MARCOW

Her Body Showed Marks of Blows, and an Arrest Will Be Made—Persecuted, Police Say, by Daniel McGilagah.

Mrs. Bessie Marcow died in her room, at 162 West Thirty-fifth Street, about noon yesterday, under circumstances that led Coroner Hoerber to order an investigation and issue a warrant for the arrest of a man whose name he refused to divulge until the arrest.

The Marcow woman stated to the landlady of the house early Saturday morning that this man had brutally assaulted her the night previous, although at that time she did not appear to be suffering much from her injuries. An examination yesterday showed several severe bruises. One under her heart Coroner Hoeber says might possibly have caused her death.

When the Coroner was notified of the death he went to the house and viewed the body, and, after finding the suspicious bruises, questioned those in the house. According to the landlady, the man for whom the police are looking had been persecuting the Marcow woman for some months. On two occasions he was arrested and placed under bonds to keep the peace, she said. He claimed that she owed him money.

According to the landlady, the Marcow woman went to the theatre with the man Friday night. The next morning she said he had kicked her in the side and hit her with his fists.

Coroner Hoeber said last night that, while the wounds did not appear sufficiently severe to have caused death, yet there were sufficient grounds to warrant an investigation and the arrest of this man pending an inquest. He and Deputy Coroner Huber will perform an autopsy at 11 o'clock to-day in the undertaking rooms 636 Sixth Avenue.

The police of the West Thirtieth Street Precinct were busy investigating the case last night. As a result of their investigations it was announced that Mrs. Marcow did not go to the theatre Friday night, but that the man, who the police say is Daniel McGilagah, met her in the street and struck her. McGilagah had not been arrested early this morning.

Mrs. Marcow was a woman of remarkable beauty. She opened a short time ago a manicure establishment at 491 Sixth Avenue. Her husband, it is believed, is employed in one of the departments in Washington. Where she became acquainted with McGilagah is not known.

His Attempted Compromise Failed.

Thomas McGrevey, a laborer, of 85 South Street was assaulted and robbed Sept. 5 in Fourteenth Street, and an Italian named James Patrola was arrested and held in $1,000 for committing the assault.

McGrevey called on Patrola's mother at her home in James Street last evening, and offered to get out of the city before the case against her son came to trial, providing $15 was paid him.

They could not come to terms, so they went into the street, where the woman offered $10, and the man held out for $15. The conversation was overheard by a policeman, and, as it amounted to an effort to compound a felony, he took McGrevey into custody.

Sloop Yacht Beatrix Sunk.

NORTHPORT, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The sloop yacht Beatrix of New-York was driven ashore on Eaton's Neck last night during the gale. The yacht was bound from South Norwalk, Conn., to Huntington Bay. Those on board were William M. Gorham, her owner; Herbert Gorham, and Arthur D. Ferris.

In attempting to go ashore in a yawl, the boat was swamped by the breakers. The men were rescued by members of the Eaton's Neck Life-Saving Station.

Several holes were stove in the yacht's bottom, and she filled with water and sank.

Arranged His Funeral and Died.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Joseph C. Blobenekke of 333 Wells Street died to-day of heart disease, after making arrangements yesterday for his funeral. Blobenekke went to an undertaker and arranged for a proper burial before he died. Then he went home and to bed, telling his landlady to wake him at 7 o'clock this morning. When called he said he was not ready to get up, but asked to be called again at 1 o'clock this afternoon. At that hour he was found dead in bed. There are no signs of suicide. The man was sixty-five years old and single.

Jersey City Fenders Work.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 15.—Louis Levy, four years old, of 58 York Street, was struck by a trolley car in front of his home to-day, but was caught in the fender and escaped without injury.

Miss Annie Cox, twenty-four years old, of 354 First Street, fell while trying to board a trolley car in Newark Avenue this afternoon and severely injured her spine. She was taken to her home.

The Cholera in Honolulu.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—The Standard will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Honolulu, dated Sept. 4, saying that since Aug. 18 there have been forty cases of cholera and thirty-one deaths from the disease. All the victims were native Hawaiians. A strict quarantine is enforced. Business is going on as usual.

President of Colby University.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 15.—The Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Butler of the University of Chicago has signified his purpose to accept the Presidency of Colby University and will enter upon his new duties next January. Dr. Butler is a graduate of Colby, class of 1873, and his father and grandfather were clergymen in Maine.

THE STETTIN MANŒUVRES

Opinions of Experts as to Efficiency of William's Army.

PRAISE FOR COUNT VON WALDERSEE

Predicted that He Will Be in Command When Germany Shall Have Its Next War—He Shows Himself a Good General.

BERLIN, Sept. 15.—The military experts who have just returned from participation in the annual manoeuvres at Stettin are unanimous in their praise of the masterly Generalship of Count von Waldersee, who reversed the whole programme and snatched unforeseen advantages from the Kaiser himself. The manner in which he conducted his part of the operation has confirmed the opinion that he will be the one who will guide the German armies in the next European war in which Germany shall be a combatant. As a tactician he is almost, if not quite, the equal of the late Field Marshal von Moltke, and in respect of dash and energy is second to no General that Germany has ever had.

In regard to the fighting qualities of the German troops, the notions formed by the various experts and correspondents differ somewhat, but in the main are favorable. One correspondent says the reserve men during the heat of the movements lay about the ground, making it look like a field of battle strewn with wounded. During the climbing of the slopes for an assault the men dropped from the effects of the heat as though they had been shot, and the army doctors rode around among them and administered reviving cordials to them. The sanitary corps unfastened the heavy knapsacks from the fallen men and assisted them to rise to their feet. The men were always full of grit and moved forward as soon as they were able to, after they had recovered their strength.

The correspondent of The United Press who was present throughout the manoeuvres contends that the men stood the hardships imposed upon them with wonderful fortitude and without any show of fatigue worth mentioning. It is true that some of them broke down and lay by the roadside, but these men comprised only a few hundred out of 120,000. Of much more serious importance was the failure of the horse material under undue exertions. The cavalry became completely used up, and the horses of the balloon detachment were so overworked that sometimes not even the severest whipping sufficed to get them up hill. The weight of the gas reservoir also proved too great a strain for the horses. There must be a radical reform of the military material.

Another reform affecting the lances introduced throughout the German cavalry of late years seems imperatively necessary. The lances do good work for a single man sent out to scout in opening doors and windows, giving the natives of an occupied country a wholesome scare and a degree of respect for invading forces during a clearing-up expedition, but as soon as the men work in squadrons the lance becomes an incumbrance and even a source of danger both to man and horse. The United Press correspondent, after collating the views of military experts and comparing them with his own experiences during the manoeuvres, holds that the Uhlans may continue to use lances, but the Hussars, dragoons, and cuirassiers must be relieved of this hindrance.

The infantry tried their new bayonets, which are of triangular shape, instead of being shaped like yataghans, and it is conceded that the latter style proves to be more useful than any other. The new portable tents were a great success. The men liked them, as they could be erected without the slightest trouble.

There was a great deal of discontent, however, with the management of the commissariat. Numbers of the men complained that they had had nothing to eat for a whole day except a slice of bread. Officers and men alike were sometimes so fatigued that they preferred to go to sleep rather than remain awake and await the arrival of food. The chief commissary received a decoration, at which he was highly elated, but the other officers of the commisssariat were left to indulgence in volumes of bad language provoked by the clamors of the hungry men. The officers contend, however, that the men are themselves to blame for not getting more food than they did, and ascribe all their privations in that respect to their perversity.

The facilities afforded to the members of the press throughout the manoeuvres through Capt. Dahms of the general staff bureau were unexceptionable. Every scrap of information asked for by the correspondents was given promptly and cheerfully and with pleasant words. No restrictions of any sort were imposed upon the representatives of the press. Col. von Lowenfeld of the general staff had the care of the foreign attachés, to whom every attention was shown.

Before the Kaiser and Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria parted the new Austrian Cabinet was exhaustively discussed by them. The change in the Ministry does not in the least concern the political situation nor affect the Dreibund, but the fact that it practically submerges the Austro-German group has given a twinge in Berlin, especially to the Conservatives. Practically Count Badeni enters office without a programme. Austrian Poles with anti-democratic leanings constitute a majority of the Cabinet, so that there is not the slightest chance of a popular extension of the franchise, nor indeed of any liberal reforms. There is no reason, therefore, why the German Conservatives should not welcome the Badeni Ministry, and probably the Austro-German group will soon decide to accept Badeni.

The appointment of Sir Frank Lasselles as British Ambassador to Germany is taken as a forecast of Lord Salisbury's intention to enter into a closer friendship with the Dreibund. The new Ambassador is widely known to have German sympathies. He is a cousin of Lord Salisbury, and through marriage is related to the Duke of Devonshire. Berlin society is in expectation of witnessing a brilliant period of receptions under the auspices of the new Ambassador, the gayety of the British Embassy having been rather dampened under Sir Edward Malet's increasing disposition to curtail the Embassy's hospitalities.

King Alexander of Servia has approached the family of the Grand Duke of Hesse upon the subject of arranging for his marriage to Princess Sibylle of Hesse, and it is understood that his representations have been declined, and that he has applied to the Princess Dolgorouki, the morganatic widow of Czar Alexander II. of Russia, who has two unmarried daughters, the Princesses Olga and Catherine, aged respectively twenty-one and seventeen years.

The Government of Belgium is endeavoring to obtain the support of France in settling with Great Britain the matter of the hanging of the British trader Stokes by the authorities of the Congo State last Winter. King Leopold in an interview in Brussels yesterday in regard to the demand of England, that Capt. Lothaire, by whose order Stokes was hanged, be tried for murder, is represented to have said: "Whatever may be England's motive, whether the vindication of the principles of international justice or policy, or otherwise, the German Foreign Office will back England."

The Spanish Government has ordered 30,000 Mauser rifles for the use of the Government troops in Cuba. The arms have been ordered from the Lowe Gun Works in England.

The Tageblatt and other Berlin newspapers are making an attack upon a supposed intrigue designed to oust Prince von Hohenlohe from the Chancellorship in favor of Count von Eulenberg. These journals make reference to Mr. Poultney Bigelow as endeavoring to work Court influences against Prince von Hohenlohe, and declare that his tactless interference, based upon his acquaintance with the Emperor, is not approved in the Court circle. Though nobody regards Mr. Bigelow as of the slightest consequence, the papers aver, the matter is worth mentioning as showing to what extent persons may go in meddling with affairs in which they have no concern.

The Hamburg newspapers say that American imports of iron ore must have resulted in losses to the American shipper, unless the Westphalian iron works, desiring to make the European mines more pliable to their desires, have arranged the shipments and are paying the losses themselves. The shipments, one paper thinks, may yet develop a profit, however, as the experiment proves the utility of the American ore for the German basis of steel processes.

The Schauspulhaus has made a successful production of Otto Pforditen's drama, "1812."

Souzogno opened in Italian opera in the Unter den Linden Theatre this evening.

Mascagni, the composer, will arrive here on Oct. 1 to conduct his own works.

FIGHTING FIRE IN WATERFORD

Thousands of Acres of Cedar Swamps Ablaze—Cranberry Bogs Destroyed—A Gallop for Life.

WATERFORD, N. J., Sept. 15.—A terrific fire is destroying thousands of acres of cedar swamps near here to-night. This is the fire that has been burning in the Jackson meadows for the past two weeks, and which has destroyed at least $60,000 worth of property.

A forty-mile-an-hour wind this morning drove the fire into the big cedar swamps and toward the Burnt Hill cranberry bog, a mile from here. Residents, with a big gang of Italians, drove out in wagons, and are still fighting the flames.

By back-firing from the Atco branch of the Jersey Central Railroad they saved the Collings cranberry bogs, but the fire is now stretched in the big swamp from Jackson to Atsion, a distance of ten miles.

The teams with which the fire fighters drove to the scene came near being burned just before noon, and it was only by galloping through the suffocating smoke that they were saved. Cinders from the fire fell in Cedar Brook, several miles away.

It was learned to-night that the house and outbuildings of Isaac Hertford's place were destroyed, and one Italian from this place has been missing since 5 o'clock.

E. Z. Collings, an extensive cranberry grower, is here with a big gang, trying to save his bogs. Food is being conveyed in wagons to the exhausted men, who have been fighting all day.

EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J., Sept. 15.—The situation at this place is practically unchanged. The forest fire which has been threatening the town for days stills hovers around it, and a shift of the wind may drive the flames from the forest and the swamps to the town. The fire bell rang at frequent intervals last night, and several times today the men were called on to gather to fight the threatening flames.

At one time last night there was a shift in the wind which threatened to bring about what every one here dreads. Fortunately the wind continued to shift, and finally drew around until the flames were driven toward the eastward. To-night the wind still holds toward the east, and the fire is traveling rapidly toward New-Gretna. The entire Summer's harvest of salt hay is in stacks in the direct path of the fire. The residents of this place are fighting the edges of the fire, and with the aid of the wind hope to have the portion nearest the city extinguished before the wind shifts again.

The fire within the last twenty-four hours has passed dangerously close to a number of houses. A couple of small barns, from which everything of value had been removed, went down before it. The men fight the fire in relays of 100 now, and reports from the fire line are somewhat encouraging. The danger is not, however, yet past. The system of back firing resorted to does not appear effective. Everything is so dry from long absence of rain that the fire burns rapidly and leaps forward instead of traveling gradually. What is most feared here is the carrying of sparks by the wind.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. J., Sept. 15.—The villages of Bakersville and Bargaintown, which were threatened by extensive forest fires last night, have been saved by gangs of men working all night and to-day setting back fires. Some valuable cranberry bogs were burned. Another fire started at 4 o'clock this afternoon four miles above here, and is now sweeping toward McKee City, which seems to be in imminent danger.

FOMBONA HUMILIATED BY A FINE OF $3

Magistrate Cornell Punishes an Attaché of the Venezuelan Legation.

Alberto Fombona, attaché of the Venezuelan Legation at Washington, who was arrested on Twenty-third Street Saturday night by Policeman Walsh on the charge of insulting women, was arraigned before Magistrate Cornell in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Miss Amelia Kloche of 347 Seventh Avenue appeared as complaining witness. She swore that Fombona had insulted her twice Saturday afternoon.

"If he were to apologize now," asked Fombona's lawyer, "would you not be satisfied and withdraw the complaint you have made?"

"No, indeed," replied Miss Kloche. "I want to see him punished."

Magistrate Cornell fined Fombona $3, saying:

"I believe every word this complainant says. Her appearance proves she is telling the truth. As for you, Fombona, the amount of money I fine you will make no difference to you, but the indignity of being fined will hurt you."

Fombona paid the fine. He told a reporter he would leave for Washington at midnight.

How the Indians Made Fire.

From The Boston Commonwealth.

At the celebration of Winthrop's landing, at Beverly, the fire needed for the clambake was produced by skillful artists who rubbed sticks against each other, as is said to be the manner of savages. There is no doubt that the gentlemen who planned the entertainment had excellent historical authority for reproduucing this process. Williamson, in his "History of Maine," says absolutely that the Indians produced fire in this way. But the Indians perfectly well understood the use of flints, and they used what we call punk, the fungus tinder best adapted to catch the falling spark. What original authority is there for saying that the Algonquins of New-England rubbed sticks together for providing fire?

A Lecturer from "Coin's" School.

The announcement that some one connected with "Coin's" School of Finance would lecture on the silver question before the Central Labor Union after its regular meeting yesterday and that a free discussion would follow attracted a large number of persons with pronounced opinions on all subjects. The lecture was an illustrated one.

The lecturer, a slim young man, refused to give his name. He said that the people of "Coin's" school had a talk to the people directly, as the press was against them.

The Gaysport Furnace to Resume.

HOLLIDAYSBURG, Penn., Sept. 15.—Representatives of the Cambria Iron Company of Johnstown were here to-day inspecting the Gaysport Furnace, with a view to resuming operations of the plant. This furnace was abandoned five years ago, and its resumption is due to the activity in the pig-iron industry. A large force of workmen will be employed.

Davis Found Guilty of Murder.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The jury in the Davis murder trial was brought into court at 10 o'clock this morning and announced to Judge Rumsey that it found the accused man guilty of murder in the first degree.

New President of German Press Club.

At a special meting of the German Press Club held yesterday, the resignation of President Gallus Thomann was accepted and C. Max Loth was unanimously elected President.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—James Otis of Chicago, descendant of John Otis, who settled in Hingham, Mass., in 1633, died yesterday in Chicago at the home of his son, Elmo A. Otis. He was seventy-seven years old, was born in Montville, Conn., and went to Chicago forty years ago from Ohio. He invested in real estate which is now in the heart of the city and made a handsome fortune. His other son is Dr. Walter J. Otis of Boston.

—Capt. A. T. Spencer of Waukegan, Ill., who had been connected prominently with lake marine interests for forty years, died yesterday after a long illness. He was part owner of the Lady Elgin, which sank thirty-five years ago, drowning nearly 400 of the passengers and crew. He was a pioneer in the business to Lake Superior ports.

—Samuel Kohlburg, a merchant, of 509 West Forty-ninth Street, died in Southington, Conn., to-day. Death was due to the bursting of a blood vessel. Mr. Kohlburg was fifty-three years old. He leaves a family.

—Silas D. Gifford, a former County Judge of Westchester County, died yesterday in Tuckahoe, N. Y.

OLD RUTHERFURD HOUSE

Where Famous Astronomical Photographs Were Made.

NOW THE HOME OF MANY FAMILIES

It Stands Near St. Mark's Church, and Some of Its Rooms Are as Lewis M. Rutherfurd Left Them.

Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning, has taken apartments for the Fall and Winter in Rutherfurd House, at Eleventh Street and Second Avenue.

Col. Waring said that he happened to hear that the house had been transformed into an apartment house, and, as it was in a quiet neighborhood and convenient to the offices of the Street Cleaning Department, he concluded to go there to live.

"You see," Col. Waring said, "while I do not call myself old, yet I am beyond the age when one cares for balls and parties. That sort of thing is about over for me. This quiet neighborhood, with its historical associations, just suits my fancy. I formerly knew the house very well, as I was well acquainted with its former owner, Lewis Morris Rutherfurd, and used to visit him at his home."

The large house still attracts much attention. The neighborhood in which it stands has an air of quiet respectability, enhanced by old St. Mark's Church. The houses thereabout, once so gay and bright, are very noticeable, with their stately though rather severe façades, generous doorways, and richly carved massive oaken doors.

Though built on ground associated closely with the history of old New-York, Rutherfurd House itself is not old enough to give it special distinction had it not been the place where, in the midst of the city, Mr. Rutherfurd attained his scientific triumphs.

The house has many of the characteristics of houses that were built half a century or more ago by wealthy New-Yorkers. Its builder was Peter Gerard Stuyvesant, one of the founders of the New-York Historical Society, and its President from 1836 to 1840. Lewis M. Rutherfurd married Margaret Stuyvesant Chanler, Peter Gerard Stuyvesant's grandniece and ward, and made his home in Rutherfurd House for many years. Their oldest son, Stuyvesant Rutherfurd, fell heir to the property on Mr. Stuyvesant's death, and transferred it to his father, Mr. Rutherfurd. Stuyvesant Rutherfurd, to meet conditions of Mr. Stuyvesant's will, had his name changed by the Legislature to Rutherfurd Stuyvesant.

The house is a very large one. The first story is of brownstone, while the three remaining stories are of red brick. Under the windows of the second story are ornamental iron balconies, some of which are overgrown with wistaria. The house will accommodate seven families.

The structure was remodeled when Mr. Rutherfurd moved away from it over ten years ago, though certain portions remain just as they were when the famous physicist lived and worked there. His study remains practically the same, and in the courtyard stand the astronomical observatory and dark room which he built and where he prepared many of the photographs that made him known throughout the scientific world. Mr. Rutherfurd moved from the Second Avenue House to Tranquillity, N. J., where he died in 1892.

Soon after his death, the house, which had been the scene of many brilliant social events and scientific achievements, was made over to adapt it to the requirements of the modern apartment house. A fourth story was added, and the entrance that had been formerly on Second Avenue was closed over, and the main entrance was made on Eleventh Street.

The old observatory and dark room stand in the northwest corner of the courtyard, west of the house. The building is a low structure, with a circular tower and dome for a telescope rising several feet higher.

Mr. Rutherfurd's study was in the southwest corner of the house, and had big windows looking out on the court and Eleventh Street. The room is very nearly as he left it. It is light and pleasant—an almost ideal study, in fact, for a gentleman devoted to scientific pursuits. There stands at the north end of the room a very handsome old-fashioned settee. Each window has a window seat formed of low chests of dark wood for holding papers. About the room are well-filled bookcases, also constructed of dark, richly colored woods. On the top of one of these bookcases are a pair of balances and an ordinary glass disk electric generator. There are some photographic instruments, too, on one of the stands. While the rest of the house is at the disposal of its guests, the old study, where Mr. Rutherfurd spent many busy hours, is carefully preserved. Under this study there was formerly a workroom, where skilled workmen, under Mr. Rutherfurd's direction, made for him machines which could not be purchased.

Lewis Morris Rutherfurd was born in Morrisania, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1816. He was trained for the law, and he practiced law with Peter A. Jay and Hamilton Fish. His taste for scientific studies led him away from the law, and he abandoned his vocation as lawyer in 1849, and began to turn his energies principally in the direction of astronomical photography and spectrum analysis.

Mr. Rutherfurd deemed the city a good place to carry on his work, and had an observatory and dark room fitted up. In this observatory, that is now almost hidden by the trees that overhang it, Mr. Rutherfurd placed a fine telescope. The objective, of 11¼ inches aperture and about 15 feet focal length, was devised and constructed by Mr. Rutherfurd after a great many experiments. It was used principally for photography.

It speaks very well for the atmospheric conditions of New-York that Mr. Rutherfurd, by the aid of this telescope, succeeded in making negatives of the sun, moon, and stars. The first objective was replaced later by another objective 13 inches in diameter.

His photographs of the moon, in particular, won great praise for Mr. Rutherfurd. They are of remarkable beauty, and for many years surpassed all other lunar photographs.

In his study and workshop Mr. Rutherfurd designed and constructed many instruments of great delicacy, among which was a micrometer for the measurement of astronomical photographs. Another instrument Mr. Rutherfurd constructed in 1870 was a ruling engine that produced interference gratings on glass which were of remarkable fineness. With one of these gratings, that contained about 17,000 lines to the inch, he made a photograph of the solar spectrum that was for a long time unequaled.

From his artistic and convenient study Mr. Rutherfurd sent out many papers embodying the results of his research. His name soon became identified with those of the greatest American scientists. He was one of the delegates to the International Meridian Conference that met in Washington, October, 1885. After receiving many high honors he was chosen a Trustee of Columbia College. He resigned in 1884, after having presented to the college his astronomical instruments. He was one of the original members named in the act of Congress in 1863 creating the National Academy of Science, and he was an associate of the Royal Astronomical Society of Great Britain. He possessed many diplomas and medals, received from home and foreign societies for his contributions to science.

In retiring to Tranquillity, N. J., Mr. Rutherfurd went to a town already associated with the Rutherfurd family, it having been the home of his grandfather, Senator John Rutherfurd.

The children of Lewis M. Rutherfurd now living are Rutherfurd Stuyvesant, Lewis M. Rutherfurd, Winthrop Chanler Rutherfurd, and Mrs. Henry White, whose husband is Secretary of the American Legation in London.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Louis James is at the St. James.

—Aldace F. Walker of Chicago is at the Holland.

—Washington Becker of Milwaukee is at the Waldorf.

—James Kerr, Clerk of the United States House of Representatives, is at the Gilsey.

—Quartermaster General R. N. Batchelder, United States Army, is at the Fifth Avenue.

—José M. Hurtado, Colombian Minister at Washington, and C. A. Spreckels of San Francisco are at the Plaza.

The Stuyvesant Pear-Tree Relic.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The relic of the old "Stuyvesant Pear Tree," unearthed by Commissioner Roosevelt, should be placed in the Governor's Room at the City Hall under the only photograph known to be in existence of the original tree.

OLD NEW-YORKER.

New-York, Sept. 14, 1895.

THE BEST RIFLEMAN IN THE ARMY

RECORD OF THE CHAMPION WITH PISTOL AND CARBINE.

And an Incidental Account of an Encounter with a Bear, of Which He Does Not Boast Much.

Wingate (Arizona) Letter to The Boston Traveler.

There is a soldier in Troop G of the Second Cavalry, at Fort Wingate, who bears the distinction of being the best shot in the United States Army. He is Sergt. Henry Henser, and, not only is he a thorough cavalryman in every sense of the word, a perfect carbine and pistol shot, but he has had some adventures that few men would have lived through. I saw the Sergeant the other day in his comfortable quarters, and obtained a record of his wonderful shooting, as well as the story of a desperate battle he had for his life in Arizona in 1890, near Fort Huachuca.

Sergt. Henser has served as a soldier for almost nineteen years. He is a powerfully built, athletic man of about thirty-eight years of age, a pleasant conversationalist, and a thorough good fellow, so his comrades say. His record as a marksman began in 1885 at Vancouver Barracks, where he shot on the department team, or, rather, in preliminary shooting for position on the team, and secured first alternate. Again, at the same place, in 1887, in the Department of the Columbia shoot, he was No. 16, with a score of 484 points. In the following year he raised his score to 518 points, scoring fifth, although there were but 17 points between him and the winning score at that shoot. All these competitions were shot with the military rifle. After 1888 he shot entirely with the cavalry carbine. In 1889, at Fort Wingate, in the competition of the Department of Arizona and California, at which the most skilled marksmen from the various posts in that department were shooting, he scored 543 points, winning the department silver medal. During the same competition he shot on the pistol team, winning the bronze department medal for revolver shooting, scoring 73.5 per cent. This score, with the former ones he had made, qualified him as a distinguished marksman, and gave him the handsome gold medal signifying that rank by the Government.

In the competition for a place on the army team of 1890, when marksmen were to be selected for the great army team shoot, he scored 557 points, against Capt. Kerr's 567. He was therefore prevented from shooting on the army team that year, and it was mortifying to him later to learn that Capt. Kerr won the army medal by 557 points, the very score he had made in the preliminaries. It taught him a lesson, however, and he grimly declared that in future the man who disqualified him would have to do some shooting. He proved this a year later, for, notwithstanding the fact that he had been almost torn to pieces in December, 1890, by a silver-tip bear, he won third place in the preliminary department shoot for a place on the army team, and secured the first prize there, winning a handsome gold medal, more than seven ounces in weight. He scored 546 points in the army team shoot.

In the Distinguished Marksmen's team shoot in 1892 he won the celebrated "Buffalo" medal, a huge gold adornment sought after more, perhaps, than any other insignium of marksmanship to be found in the army. It is larger than the Government's gold medal awarded to the winner of the army team shoot, and it has to be won from the most distinguished marksmen in the service. He scored 600 points in this shoot. In the same competition in 1893, at Fort Sheridan, he again won the "Buffalo" medal with a score of 582. Some one tampered with the sights of his carbine at this shoot, and after he commenced to fire he had to take a new carbine, about which he knew nothing. He found that it shot a trifle too high. He allowed for this, and won first prize in spite of the machinations of his enemies. Again in last year's shoot he captured the greatly prized "Buffalo" medal, and now has three of them, in addition to the first prize medal of the Government for the army, and less valuable decorations enough to cover his breast. He has made the highest scores in skirmish firing ever attained, namely, 170, 177, and 184 out of a possible 200 points.

The shooting at these various competitions is not "still shooting" by any means. Neither are the distances from the targets known; neither are the targets the great immense square affairs at which the militia shoot at Creedmoor. The targets are silhouette figures of soldiers, life size. One is standing in the act of firing a rifle, another is kneeling, and the third is lying prone upon the ground with only shoulders and head in sight. A hit on the standing target counts three, a hit on the kneeling one four, and the lying figure counts five when hit. The men are given forty rounds of ammunition. They are started toward the targets at a distance of 500 yards. They are commanded to halt at some point, the distance of which is unknown to them, between 500 and 200 yards from the targets. They must fire one shot at each stop, and there are five halts each way, going and coming. The second shot is fired at an unknown distance further on, and the competitor may fire as many or as few as he likes, during the thirty seconds' halt. He must estimate his distance, arrange his sights, allow for windage, load his piece at each shot, and respond promptly to the call to stop firing and advance to the next halt. Of course, the men are very expert in the handling of their carbines. They will drop to the ground like a shot, with their fingers full of cartridges, and, at the closest ranges, will fire from ten to thirteen shots at the targets in the thirty seconds, and hit the targets every time. Sergt. Henser is thought to be a better shot to-day than he has ever been, and if he does not win the "Buffalo" again this year, some one will have to shoot very fast and very well to prevent him.

While stationed at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, in 1890, Sergt. Henser met with an adventure which came near costing him his life. A man named Montgomery had been attacked by a gigantic bear in the hills, and the report of it had just reached the post. Henser heard of it, and being an ardent sportsman, he remarked: "I'd like to give that silver tip a chance to chew me up," meaning that were the bear to meet him there would very likely be a dead bear. The very next day, the 1st of December, he took his carbine and went toward the hill to look for game. He had started some deer, and was thinking only of them, when the unexpected happened. I quote from the official report of Dr. J. M. Bannister, Assistant Surgeon, who treated him:

"While creeping through the underbrush Henser heard a twig crack at his side, and, turning his head, caught sight of an immense bear, just as the brute sprang upon him and fastened his teeth in the back of his thigh. The force of the attack threw the Sergeant against a strong bush, with his back to the animal. While leaning over the

LORD DUNRAVEN'S LETTER

His Correspondence with Cup Committee Cabled to London.

REASON FOR WITHDRAWING VALKYRIE

Thinks the Committee Was Bound to Give Assurance of Non-Interference Before the Last Race.

LONDON, Sept. 15.—Lord Dunraven yesterday cabled to Mr. Grant, Secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron, the correspondence between himself and the New-York Yacht Club on the events in connection with the contests for the America's Cup, at the same time expressing a desire that the correspondence be published in England.

The correspondence consists of four letters. The first, dated Sept. 11, contains Mr. Iselin's offer to resail the race of Sept. 10. In the second, dated Sept. 12, Lord Dunraven declines to resail the race, adding that he could not understand the committee's reasons for finding the Valkyrie in the wrong. In the third letter, dated Sept. 12, Mr. Canfield narrates the delay in receiving Lord Dunraven's letter of the 11th relative to not sailing the race set for the 12th unless the course was kept clear.

In the fourth letter, dated Sept. 13, Lord Dunraven lengthily replies, explaining and defending his claim to have the races sailed where there would be no overcrowding. This last letter, which occupies fully half a column in the newspapers, is as follows:

439 Fifth Avenue, Sept. 13, 1895.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant. You say my letter of Wednesday night to Mr. Canfield was not handed into the New-York Yacht Club until 1 A. M. on Thursday, and was not in your hands until 8 A. M. of the same morning. There must, I think, be some mistake. I received Mr. Canfield's letter at 10:30 P. M. Wednesday, and my reply was delivered by my own servant at the New-York Club at 12:15 A. M. to the club clerk. The Steward or clerk in charge was called on the telephone at 12:30, and was requested to find if Mr. Canfield was at the Knickerbocker Club, and, if so, to deliver the letter at once.

The reply was that he would endeavor to find Mr. Canfield; that he had a short time before left the New-York Knickerbocker Club and had left word that he would call at 7 A. M. to see if there were any messages for him. The request that Mr. Canfield should not open my letter of the 10th until the protest was decided was unnecessary, as the Cup Committee was not hearing the protest, but whether my letter of Wednesday night was delivered at the New-York Yacht Club at 12:15 or 1 A. M., whether it was in the hands of the committee at 7 or 8 o'clock, and whether my letter of the 10th was read at 12:30 or 2:30 P. M., appears to me to be a matter of minor importance.

What is of importance to me is to tally the unjustifiable opinion implied in your letter of the 12th, that in coming to the decision conveyed to you in my letter of the 10th I went back on the agreement signed by Mr. Smith and myself. You say: "We can only regret that the conditions that you named therein—that is, in my letter of the 10th—as absolutely necessary should not have been so presented when the agreement of terms was formulated."

Permit me to observe that I named no particular conditions as indispensable, as you will perceive on referring to my letter. I hold that in any match a fair field and no favor is a condition precedent to any agreement as to terms, and, that failing, that any party has a perfect right to withdraw absolutely or conditionally.

Articles of agreement can not and are not intended to lay down fixed rules to meet every imaginable contingency. Certain contingencies have arisen, as you are aware. Confining myself to the subject of my letter—the overcrowding—as far back as last October I wrote concerning the difficulty of insuring a clear course, but did not insist upon my views because I thought the persons responsible should be free to take what steps they thought best.

In view of the failure in that respect it might have been better, if, in my letter of the 10th, I had absolutely withdrawn, but my desire to sail off the races was great, and I withdrew conditionally, and suggested the steps which I thought would remove the difficulty. The steps were not taken, and I held to my determination to sail no more, and, in so acting, I emphatically deny that I went back in any way on the agreement as to terms.

I did not know whether Mr. Canfield or Mr. Busk officially represented the committee when they came to see me at the Waldorf. I judged by their conversation that they did not, and I understood from that that the committee had not come to a definite conclusion upon the letter. I now conclude from your communication that they were officially representing the committee.

In that case the proposal made by the committee was that I should withdraw from the determination expressed in my letter of the 10th inst., and that I should sail the third, and possibly the final, race on condition that sufficient room was secured at the start, and that, in any further races my suggestion that the dates for the races and the time of starting should not be made public should be carried out.

That proposal did not commend itself to me. No one denied the overcrowding of the course. But, in any case, either my complaint was, in the opinion of the committee, unjustifiable, in which case I could not have agreed with them, and should have withdrawn, being fully convinced of the necessity and prepared to take the full responsibility for doing so; or it was justifiable, in which latter case the committee, I think, was bound to give redress before the next race was sailed.

I so far withdrew my letter of the 10th inst. as to say that I would sail the third race if the committee would undertake to declare the race void if, in their judgment, either vessel was interfered with by the steamers, the committee putting anybody they liked aboard the yachts. I was willing to leave the matter in their hands, stipulating only that they put an experienced and practical yachtsman on Valkyrie III.

As far as I am concerned, I have no wish to continue the discussion, which you accurately describe as superfluous, and in conclude by expressing regret that if any desire to recall Tuesday's race was known to exist the Regatta Committee did not order it resailed under Article 10 of the New-York Yacht Club regulations, in which case, whatever my opinion as to the cause of the foul may be, I should have been at the disposal of the committee; and that the Cup Committee could not see its way to adopting what appears to us the simpler course of hoisting the letter "G" yesterday and postponing the race to such time as they had arrived at a definite conclusion upon my letter of the 10th inst.

I have the honor to remain, very faithfully,

DUNRAVEN.

VALKYRIE READY TO SAIL.

Her Ketch Rig in Order—May Depart Thursday.

Valkyrie III. has been stripped and fully fitted out with her ocean rig, and everything is now in readiness for her departure on Thursday next. Her new steel boom, gaff, and, in fact, her entire racing outfit, have been shipped to New-York, to be sent back at the earliest possible moment.

Hundreds of people visited the Boston dry dock, Erie Basin, yesterday, to take a final peep at the English racer. Many had expected to see her high and dry in the dock, where they could get a good view of her hull. In this respect, however, they were disappointed, as the Valkyrie was lying peacefully at anchor in one of the slips east of the dry docks. She lay about the middle of the slip, with guy ropes running from all parts of her to prevent her from shifting her position, but this did not keep all the curious at a distance, as there were plenty of men there with rowboats, who did quite a thrifty business rowing parties out from the shore and making a circuit around the Valkyrie, close enough for them to touch her hull with their hands.

The Valkyrie's ocean togs did not make her present a very formidable appearance, as her jigger mast made her look like a sawed-off schooner, and one would scarcely believe that the boat was actually Valkyrie. Crowds gathered on the dock, gazing at her, and aired their opinions as to the respective merits of the celebrated sloops.

Capt. Cranfield and his men were away on the City of Bridgeport during the day.

The New-York Yacht Club was practically deserted yesterday. None of the members of the Regatta or Cup Committee were at the clubhouse, the most of them being at Newport.

MR. MUNYON'S OFFER.

Is Willing to Buy Valkyrie and Race Her Against Defender.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—J. M. Munyon of this city to-day sent the following telegram to Lord Dunraven regarding the Valkyrie:

Philadelphia, Sept. 14.

Lord Dunraven, Hotel Waldorf, New-York:

Knowing that the American and English people are eager for a fair and complete series of races between your boat and the Defender, I am willing to purchase the Valkyrie at a fair price. Answer, making appointment in New-York to satisfy you, and fix price. Purchase to be conditional that your crew will remain with and sail the Valkyrie. J. M. MUNYON.

In speaking about this offer, Mr. Munyon said:

"I believe that both the English and the American people are very much disappointed with the result of the recent races, and I have offered to buy the Valkyrie in order that she may again meet the Defender, and the question be definitely settled as to which is the better boat.

"If Lord Dunraven accepts my offer, and the Defender accepts my challenge, I shall endeavor to have the races take place off the New-England coast, where there can be no interference from excursion boats. I shall ask the Cramps and other experienced ship builders to place a fair price on the Valkyrie, and I am hopeful that Lord Dunraven will accept, as the vessel can now be of little use to him."

DUNRAVEN'S LOST OPPORTUNITY.

He Should Have Refused to Race Against a Crippled Antagonist.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The editorial comments on the cup races in your issue of yesterday and the reportorial remarks of to-day lead me to give you the expression of my views of the situation as briefly as possible. There seems to me to be a very general misunderstanding of the rights of the contestants and the powers of the committees in the minds of newspaper men. I take the ground that the Defender was certainly in the control of the Cup Committee, and Mr. Iselin had no right to act upon his generous impulses, but obey implicitly the orders of the committee. The Valkyrie was the offender on Tuesday, and she persisted in starting the race. I, therefore, claim it would have been indelicate for the committee to have recalled the boats. I do not deny that they had the power to do so, but Lord Dunraven was the one to act under those circumstances. The accident (although a foul) happened before either boat crossed the line, and the opportunity was presented to Dunraven to do the gracious act of refusing to race with a crippled contestant. Why he failed to do it is inexplicable to me. The glorious results of such action, both to Dunraven and yachting interests generally, are apparent.

Tuesday's race may be looked upon as the beginning of the trouble. In the later developments I fail to see how Dunraven's subsequent conduct can be approved or defended. He entered into this contest knowing all of the conditions and circumstances surrounding it. He should have gone through with it, no matter how much or how justly he may have been disgusted with the situation.

The verdict of yachtsmen generally cannot be otherwise than that the committees performed their whole duty, and Dunraven did the "baby act."

Iselin's personality is, as stated above, absorbed in the authority that surrounds the Cup Committee. Therefore his name should not be dragged into this controversy.

CHARLES B. WARNER.

New-York, Sept. 14, 1895.

NOW FOR THE HALF RATERS.

A Close Race Between Ethelwynn and Spruce IV. Looked For.

Spruce IV. had more distinguished visitors yesterday than she had ever dreamed of in the seclusion of her Solent home. She lay on the ways at Abram's yard, at Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., shining in two coats of varnish and a new rubbing of the best English potlead, and "Tom" Wade, her crew and keeper, stood by to do the honors.

Early in the afternoon the steamboat City of Bridgeport, decked out in Lord Dunraven's racing colors and strings of fluttering bunting, was seen coming up the harbor, and, when she dropped anchor opposite Abram's yard, Valkyrie III.'s crew tumbled ashore to have a look at the little English challenger.

Valkyrie's crew were not slow to express their approval of the appearance of England's last hope, and to predict great things for her in the races beginning next Saturday—provided the course was free of excursion steamboats.

"I'll lay ten-an'-six, even up, that the little un' gets the cup," said a cheerful tar; but there were no takers. "I used to sail little boats at Wyvenhoe before I went into this business or dodgin' floatin' tenement houses, and I know when a wee boat looks fit; and you can lay your ha'pence that Spruce IV. will do the trick."

When J. Arthur Brand arrived on board the steam yacht Oneida, as the guest of Commodore E. C. Benedict, neither "Tom" Wade nor Valkyrie's crew was to be seen. The crew of each British challenger had gone for a stroll about the country. On board of Oneida were Vernon H. Brown, C. J. Field, and several others.

Perhaps the most interested visitor to Spruce IV. was C. J. Field, owner of the half-rater Ethelwynn, which has been selected to defend the cup. Mr. Field wasted no time in talk, but diligently inspected Spruce IV. as though he would wrest from her the secret of next Saturday's race. There was not a point about the British champion that escaped his eye. When he had finished his inspection he said:

"She is a good one. There is little doubt about that. It ought to be an interesting race, and I have no doubt it will be close and exciting. Perhaps only seconds will divide the boats at the finish."

Then the Oneida took her guests over to Greenwich, Conn., where Mr. Brand had an opportunity of forming his own private opinion of the Ethelwynn. He was disappointed to find that the Ethelwynn was not out of the water, but he made the most of his chances as she lay at anchor. On the return of the Oneida to Oyster Bay, Mr. Brand said to a reporter for The New-York Times:

"The Ethelwynn will undoubtedly give me one of the hardest races I ever had in my life. She looks to me to be very fast—dangerously fast, so far as Spruce IV. is concerned."

"Does she resemble anything on the other side?" was asked.

"She does, indeed," replied Mr. Brand. "She has a bow very much like the bow of the Ragamuffin, but she has a general resemblance to Spruce III., which I owned last year. Spruce III. is a very good boat, but Spruce IV. is better. Spruce IV. has beaten the Ragamuffin repeatedly. No, it doesn't follow that because Spruce IV. beats Ragamuffin and is better than Spruce III., she will beat the Ethelwynn, because a combination of the Spruce III. and the Ragamuffin might beat Spruce IV. easily. The Britannia beat the Vigilant and Valkyrie III. beat the Britannia, yet the Defender romped away from the Valkyrie. There is no way of judging boats except by actual racing."

The reporter then asked Mr. Brand what he thought of the Spruce's chances against the Ethelwynn in light and also in heavy weather.

"Of course it's all guess work," replied Mr. Brand, "but it seems to me that Spruce IV.'s best chance against the Ethelwynn would be in a moderately strong wind. In a light wind the Ethelwynn's bigger mainsail should make her go very fast, and the race should be very interesting. What an enormous mast that boat has! I never saw anything like it in a half-rater. It is big enough for a one-rater. I shouldn't think of using that mast on a boat in England, but, of course, the Ethelwynn was not built to race in England. The weather conditions here are different. Spruce IV. was built as a light-weather boat, yet I find that people here, when comparing her with the Ethelwynn, speak of her as a heavy-weather boat. But light weather here and light weather in England are two different things."

Members of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club and local yachtsmen at Oyster Bay who have seen the two boats are unanimous in expressing the same opinion as that given by Mr. Brand. They look for a tight race in light weather, with the chances rather in favor of Ethelwynn. In heavy weather they look to see Spruce IV. win each event and the cup.

"We'll have a race, anyhow," said an oyster boatman, "for I don't think this man will back out. He acts like a thoroughbred. I went over to Gold Spring Harbor on purpose to see. I'm betting it's a good race."

Spruce IV. will be under sail this afternoon. She will go overboard early this morning, when she will be rigged and put into fighting shape. Mr. Brand is working under two very serious handicaps. He has never used a spinnaker on a small boat, and he has not yet tried the new suit of sails that he had made for his American races. If the sails do not fit he will have no end of trouble, and he may be compelled to fall back upon his Solent rig. This he may do in any event if the races are sailed in heavy weather.

Mr. Rouse's schooner yacht Iroquois came into Oyster Bay late in the afternoon with the half-rater Olita at the davits. The little boat was quickly put overboard, her mast stepped, and her sails put in place. By 5:30 P. M. she was sliding about the bay, with C. B. Vaux, an old-time canoe sailor, at the helm. Mr. Brand had a good look at Olita as she sailed past. Olita carried a new suit of union silk sails and a new mast, which seemed to be big enough for a twenty-foot catboat. Mr. Rouse's boat has been newly rigged for the purpose of meeting Spruce IV., either in a private match or in the open races that Mr. Brand may sail in.

The handling of Olita in the trial races a few weeks ago has been very generally, and in some instances severely, criticized, and an effort is now being made to redeem the boat's reputation. Many expert yachtsmen say that with proper handling Olita would beat Ethelwynn seven times in ten. One of the men who sailed in the trial races thinks that Olita is from one to three minutes faster than Ethelwynn in a six-mile triangular course.

Bicycles.

THE TINKHAM CYCLE CO.,

306-310 West 59th St. and 20 Warren St., N. Y. City. Brooklyn, Newark, and Newport.

$39, $42.50, $45 EACH.

All 1895 Bicycles listed at $75 to $100. Ladies' and Men's. Largest varied stock in the world. Nearly 3,000 to select from. Also, quantity of second hand and shop-soiled. Columbias, $29, $34; Victors, $31, $36; Remingtons, $27; Warwick, $29; Liberty, $28; Crescent, $25; Ormonde, $25, &c. HERALD CO., (cash only.) 114 Nassau St., near Post Office.

BICYCLE BARGAIN HUNTERS, WE CAN FIX you. Columbias, $30; Raleigh, $32; Lovell, $32; Howe, $29; Victors, $23; Liberty, $29; Waverly, $29. 100 other shop-soiled bargains. Basement, 28 Cortlandt St.

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3 IN 1 REGISTERED TRADE MARK

"3 IN 1" COMPOUND FOR BICYCLES.

Positively prevents rust. Cleans entire wheel. Lubricates both chain and bearings. Does not gum or harden. Sold by all dealers.

The Turf.

Brooklyn Jockey Club.

FALL MEETING, 1895.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 17.
SIX RACES AT 2:00 P. M.

Special trains via L. I. R. R. direct to Grand Stand from 34th St., E. R., N. Y., at 12:40, 12:50, 1:00, (Special Parlor Car Train,) 1:10 P. M. From foot Whitehall St., N. Y., (via Culver route,) direct to Grand Stand, at 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:30, 2:10 P. M.

BRIGHTON BEACH RACES.

Autumn Meeting Begins To-day.
First Race at 2 P. M.
Admission, $1.50. Ladies, 50c.
All roads to Coney Island direct to track.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Passed East—Steam yachts Marietta, H. B. Moore; Nereid, C. F. Adae, and Now Then, J. Edward Addicks. Schooner yachts Iroquois, Henry C. Rouse, and Elsemarie, J. B. King. Sloop yacht Wizard, William Hester, and Katrina, George Work.

Passed West—Steam yachts Trophy, Edwin H. Bennett; Loma, W. L. Stow; Ozhester, Charles Bradley; Sea Bird, Lewis J. Bird; Sylvia, Edward M. Brown; Veto, George Law; Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg, and Scionda, Alfred W. Booth. Schooner yachts Agnes, J. Norton Winslow, and Diana, F. W. Hinman.

Left Here for the Eastward—Schooner yacht Idlewild, C. Cooper Clark, and sloop yacht Arrow, J. L. Dodge.

Came to Anchor Here from New-York—Schooner yacht Winona, Alfred W. Serrell.

An Anchor Off the Country Club—Steam yacht Halcyon, Edward C. Potter.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 15.—Yachts sailing to-day are: Steamers Valiant, William K. Vanderbilt, and schooner Intrepid, George W. Weld.

Yachts arriving to-day are: Steamers Stillman, John R. Drexel; Shearwater, Edwin D. Morgan; Zara, F. Grand de Hauteville, and Colypso of the New-York Yacht Club.

Other yachts in port to-night are: Steamers White Ladye, Ogden Goelet; Rudha, Joel B. Wolf; Magnolia, Harry Belknap; Satanella, Perry Belmont; Columbia, William C. Whitney; Harmonie, Robert Goelet; Conqueror, Frederick W. Vanderbilt, and Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown. Schooners Crusader, S. L. Husted, and Atlantic, Wilson Marshall, and sloop Zigeuner, Max Agassiz.

GIDEON'S LIGHT ON BROOKLYN.

The Racing Board Man Said to be Scrutinizing Class A Cyclists.

The cycling community of Brooklyn is just now talking about Gideon's searchlight, which is turned full on the city across the big bridge. It is feared that some of the most prominent and popular Class A riders in the city will be caught in its rays, and transferred to Class B unless they turn about face. During the past week the Racing Board Chairman distributed a number of letters among the Class A boys, a copy of which reads as follows:

"The acceptance of club membership fees, entry fees, or any other expenses whatsoever by a Class A man will transfer him to Class B. If you know of any clubs who are paying expenses to their racing men, it seems to me it is your duty to the public and the league to report to the Racing Board the names of such men, and the source of your information."

A wheelman who is supposed to be well informed referred to Gideon's letter on Saturday in this way: "I should hate to see any of our Brooklyn men thrown into Class B, but they ought not to violate the rules of the league." When asked by a reporter to explain himself, the wheelman replied: "It is apparent to every one that the racing men of Brooklyn who are riding for New-York clubs are doing it simply because they like the New-York clubs better than the Brooklyn organizations. You pick up any race programme of any of the meets in the neighborhood of New-York or Brooklyn and you will see a lot of Brooklyn riders credited to New-York clubs. Why, the championship of Long Island is now held by a member of the Harlem Wheelmen. The **idea of it.** It's too absurd. If these men are **riding for a** New-York club they are doing it for a consideration. They may only get their entrance fees paid, or they may have a trainer provided. Perhaps only the dues of the clubs are permitted. It does not make much difference; any one of these things is sufficient to throw them into Class B if Gideon finds it out, and he does not require much proof. I am informed that a mere suspicion is oftentimes deemed sufficient to merit suspension, pending investigation, and there is certainly room for suspicion in the cases I have mentioned."

There is yet no means of knowing positively whether or not Chairman Gideon intends to transfer any Brooklyn riders, but there is a rumor to the effect that he will, and that he will also declare a number of prominent Class B men in the professional class this week.

Banker's Easy Race.

PARIS, Sept. 15.—At the Velodrome du Seine to-day the American cyclist Banker had a ride over for the mile championship of the world. The Belgian Cyclists' Union forbade Protin to take part in the race. Banker was second to Morin in an international scratch race at two kilometers.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—The arrangements being made by "Billy" Roberts for the citizen ten-mile handicap on the Ocean Parkway, on the 28th inst., indicate good management. He is leaving no stone unturned to meet every requirement. A large list of entries is assured, and as nearly all of the fliers of Greater New-York will take part a lively and interesting competition can be looked for. The winner will get an especially desirable trophy, and the first time prize will be a magnet for all. The other prizes will comprise silver cups, chiffoniers, bloomer suits, sweaters, bamboo and lancewood fishing rods, gold-mounted revolver, racing suits, trees, watches, jewelry, and bric-a-brac, which will be awarded to the competitors in the order in which they finish. An entrance fee of 50 cents must accompany the entry. Entries close positively on Monday, the 23d, with W. H. Roberts, 307 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. The course will run from Shaughnessy's to Howe's and back and repeat.

—Some time ago, Henri Rochefort said in L'Intransigeant, that he did not believe in bull-fights, unless the horses were replaced by unbreakable cycles. This has now been done, but the Spanish public does not care for the innovation. Carlos Rodriguez, a well-known cyclist, and Badila, the picador of the Quadrille de Mazzantini, both entered the arena mounted on cycles. The former soon ran away from the bull, but the latter stood his ground, and being unable to turn quickly enough, both machine and rider were thrown high in the air by the infuriated animal. The rider was, happily, not hurt, but the machine demonstrated that unbreakable cycles do not exist.—Exchange.

—One of the up-town clubs that intends to take an active part in bowling this coming Winter is the New-York Wheelmen. A bowling team has already been formed among its members, and if the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs organizes a tournament it is very likely the New-Yorks will be represented in it. The club's first "stag" of the season will be held on the 28th inst.

—It is not astonishing that France should have such good roads, when we consider the considerable sums which are spent on them. The largest amount was expended in 1882, when no less than 25,500,000f. was devoted to roads, the Government roads of France then having a length of 37,568 kilometers, making the cost per kilometer 678f.—The Cyclist.

—Chief Consul Robert Gentle of New-Jersey writes to The Times to say that the report that bicycle riding has been prohibited on the Rumson Road is without foundation. The rumor probably took root in the ordinance recently passed prohibiting cycle riding on the sidewalks in Shrewsbury Township, which includes the famous Rumson Road.

—The lantern parade and lawn party to be given on Wednesday evening at Newark by the Essex County Wheelmen will be the chief event in cycling circles in that city this week. Two prizes are offered for the best decorated wheels ridden by a lady and gentleman. As this competition is open to all cyclists, a large procession is anticipated.

—There is talk in Paris of matching Michael and Lesna for a long distance handicap race, the latter to receive one kilometer in fifty. Michael is just now the wonder of the cycling world, having but recently won twelve great races against the hitherto champions of the Old World.

—A race for the championship of Long Island City will be held on the Woodside course on Saturday, Oct. 5. The Long Island City Wheelmen will have charge of the event, and will offer a number of valuable prizes.

—Staubach, Wheeler, Foster, Oatman, Lathrop, Bartsch, and Nonnenbacher will ride in the races of the Manhattan Bicycle Club on Saturday. The contests will take place at the Manhattan Beach track.

—Richards and Totten of the Nassau Wheelmen of Brooklyn are in training for the race meet to be held at Boonton, N. J., early next month.

—Oct. 5 is the date selected for the Nassau Wheelmen's smoker. It will take place at the clubhouse, 134 Division Avenue, Brooklyn.

Officials at International Meet.

The following is a list of officials and order of events for the London and New-York Athletic Clubs' games to be held at Manhattan Field Saturday next. The final make-up of the two teams will be officially announced this evening:

Referee—W. B. Curtis, New-York A. C.
Judges—M. Shearman, London A. C.; Bartow S. Weeks, New-York A. C.; Wendell Baker, New-York A. C.; Charles Herbert, London A. C.
Measurers of Jumps—George Goldie, Edwin J. Keane, New-York A. C., and W. H. Rogers, A. C. S. Navy.
Scorer—John C. Gulick, New-York A. C.
Measurers of Weights—H. P. Buermeyer, F. L. Lambrecht, R. L. Coursen, New-York A. C.
Marshals—B. F. O'Connor, L. M. Lawson, jr., D. C. Brown, New-York A. C.
Starter—A. A. Jordan, New-York A. C.
Timers—Robert Stoll, Mortimer Bishop, J. H. Abeel, jr., New-York A. C.
Assistant Timer—E. J. Wendell, New-York A. C.
Clerk of the Course—B. C. Williams, New-York A. C.
Assistant Clerks of the Course—John Dixon, Robert C. Fisher, New-York A. C.
Inspectors—J. H. Booth, McC. Van Ingen, C. J. Kintner, C. H. Mapes, New-York A. C.
Announcer—I. Bell Brennan, New-York A. C.
Order events will be 880-yard run, 100-yard run, running high jump, mile-run, putting 16-pound shot, 220-yard run, 120-yard hurdle, throwing sixteen-pound hammer, 440-yard run, running broad jump, three-mile run.

HORSE SHOW ON THE SOUND.

Open-Air Exhibit of Fine Stock at Belle Haven.

One of the features of the Autumn season at Belle Haven, on the Sound, is the annual exhibit of horses owned by members of the Greenwich Casino Association. The fifth show was held at this delightful seaside resort on Saturday afternoon. It began at 2 o'clock with a parade of four-in-hands, accompanied by a mounted escort. Coaches and brakes to the number of ten were driven through the beautiful grounds, with their winding roadways, and finally came to a halt on the lawn in front of the Casino. The drivers and occupants were as follows:

Miss Helen Benedict, a brake, with Mrs. F. S. Hastings, Miss L. Benedict, Miss Faure, R. H. Russell, and Mr. de la Poer; Edward H. Johnson, a brake, with Mrs. Johnson, the Misses Edna and Lillian Johnson, Mrs. Longwell, Miss Cora Cole, Horace Longwell, and W. E. Mandelick; E. C. Wallace, a brake, with Mrs. E. C. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. Smiley, Miss Bronson, George Barnes, and E. K. Wallace, jr.; Howard Willets, a brake, with Mrs. Lamert, Miss Carson, and Mr. Seaman; John H. Shults, jr., a coach, with Mrs. J. H. Shults, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Kirkland, and Mr. and Mrs. Collins; George R. Read, a coach, with Miss Seaman, Miss Sadie Seaman, Mr. Spencer, Rowland Read, and J. R. Downey; Edward C. Hoyt, a brake, with G. S. Hoyt and Mr. Kennett; W. R. H. Martin, a coach, with Mrs. Martin, Mrs. Kemp, Miss Kemp, Mrs. Hall, Miss Hall, Miss Edith Squier, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Evans, and Mr Trowbridge; L. Trowbridge Martin, a coach, with Mrs. Smith, Miss Ethel Richmond, Miss Tingue, Miss Squier, Miss Mollie Hayes, Mr. Chamberlaine, Mr. Elliott, and Mr. Hallock; Fred Brooks, a brake, with Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. G. N. Stanton, Mrs. E. C. Converse, E. W. McClave, and G. N. Stanton, Jr.

After the coaching parade the horse show began. The Committee of Arrangements consisted of Charles A. Moore, President of the association; Francis H. Page, John P. Laflin, Allen W. Adams, Charles Mills, E. H. Johnson, and Dr. M. J. Echeverria. They had all the competitors ready promptly, so that the judges, Samuel Walter, Taylor, jr., and C. A. McCully, were able to pass upon the twelve classes without the loss of a minute.

The closest contests were between W. R. H. Martin and Frederick Brooks, two well-known New-York whips, the latter getting a majority of the blue ribbons. The class for tandems was specially good, Mr. Brooks securing first prize in this with a specially good wheeler and a snappy leader. Among the lady exhibitors Miss Josie Moore carried off the honors by her clever work. Mr. Martin's showy gray gelding Pearl, in harness, and also on his saddle horse Sentry. The children had their opportunity in the class for ponies, and Miss Nellie Laflin's mite of a dun mare, Mischief, wes fairly hidden from sight by a throng of caressing juveniles when the blue rosette was sent to her.

Following is a list of the awards:

Class 1.—Pairs of horses, 15.2 hands or over, driven by gentlemen. Nine Exhititors. First, Methusaleh, br. g., and Tony, br. g., N. Witherell; second, Beau Brummell, b. g., and Prince Karl, g. g., John P. Laflin; third, Don, br. g., and Roderick, br. g., Dr. A. A. Smith.

Class 2.—Pairs of horses, under 15.2 hands, driven by gentlemen. Two exhibitors. First, Tiny, ch. g., and Tim, b. g., Frederick Brooks; second, Pearl, g. g., and Diamond, blk. g., W. R. H. Martin.

Class 3.—Gentlemen's road horses (long tail,) driven singly. Three exhibitors. First, Hope, b. m., by Indiaman, F. M. Freeman; second, Dolly, b. m., A. W. Adams; third, Ardent, b. g., C. T. Wiels.

Class 4.—Pairs of gentlemen's road horses, (long tails.) Two exhibitors. First, Sam, blk g., and Montauk, b. g., Charles A. Moore; second, Dot, br. m., and Dash, br. m., W. J. Johnston.

Class 5.—Pairs of horses, driven by ladies. Two exhibitors. First, Push, br. g., and Pull, br. g., Mrs. S. W. Russell; second, Ben, ch. g., and Bott, b. g., Mrs. G. N. Stanton.

Class 6.—Single horses, 15.2 hands or over, driven by gentlemen. Eight exhibitors. First, Racine, b. g., John P. Laflin; second, Marathon, b. g., E. B. Curtiss; third, Hatchet, rn. g., W. R. H. Martin.

Class 7.—Single horses, under 15.2 hands, driven by gentlemen. First, Tim, b. g., Frederick Brooks; second, Pearl, g. g., W. R. H. Martin; third, Tip, b. m., Frederick Brooks.

Class 8.—Single horses, driven by ladies. Seven exhibitors. First, Pearl, g. g., Mrs. W. R. H. Martin, driven by Miss Jessie Moore; second, Flash, ch. g., Miss Lillian Johnson; third, Push, br. g., Mrs. E. W. Russell.

Class 9.—Gentlemen's saddle horses. Six exhibitors. First, Sentry, br. g., W. R. H. Martin; second, Dr. Parkhurst, b. g., W. R. H. Martin; third, Kitty, b. m., C. P. Armstrong.

Class 10.—Ladies' saddle horses. Two exhibitors. First, Sentry, br. g., Mrs. W. R. H. Martin, ridden by Miss Jessie Moore; second, Suzie, ch. m., Miss Bessie Brown.

Class 11.—Tandems, driven to appropriate carts. Four exhibitors. First, Tip, b. m., and Top, b. g., Frederick Brooks; second, Hatchet, rn. g., and Pearl, g. g., W. R. H. Martin; third, Bute, blk. g., and Diamond, b. g., W. R. H. Martin.

Class 12.—Ponies, 14.2 hands or under, driven singly. Four exhibitors. First, Mischief, b. m., Miss Nellie Laflin; second, Alec, g. s., E. H. Johnson, jr.; third, Donald, b. g., E. C. Wills.

LUCKY HORSE OWNERS.

The Principal Winners at the Coney Island Races.

During the fourteen days' racing of the Coney Island Jockey Club, 84 races were run, in which 286 horses competed. The total amount divided among horse owners was $153,875, of which sum Col. W. P. Thompson & Sons of the Brookdale Stable received $4,000, J. Nagler Burke of the Pueblo Stable $2,500, and J. B. Haggin of Rancho del Paso $1,000, as the breeders of the horses that were placed in the Futurity.

The winners of $1,000 or over among the horse owners were:

D. Gideon	$80,060	J. J. McCafferty	2,337
Blemton Stable	10,345	J. E. Seagram	2,290
Pueblo Stable	10,068	W. M. Wallace	2,215
Marcus Daly	8,741	P. J. Dwyer	2,170
Brookdale Stable	8,415	J. Ruppert, jr.	1,885
Santa Anita S'ble	7,125	Ramapo Stable	1,855
P. Dunne	3,300	A. H. & D. H. Morris	1,710
J. W. Rogers	3,085	Duke & Wishard	1,530
L. Eziel	2,890	R. & Rose	1,500
J. R. & F. P. Keene	2,800	G. E. Smith	1,330
Erie Stable	7,735	Pastime Stable	1,300
P. Lorillard	2,421		

Sunday League Games.

AT CHICAGO—(FIRST GAME.)

Chicago	1	3	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	—11
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—5

Base hits—Chicago, 17; Louisville, 14. Errors—Chicago, 2; Louisville, 7. Batteries—Friend and Donohue; Cunningham and Spies. Umpire—Mr. Jevne.

(SECOND GAME.)

Chicago	0	1	0	1	3	—5				
Louisville	0	0	0	0	4	—4				

Base hits—Chicago, 10; Louisville, 5. Errors—Louisville, 3. Batteries—Parker and Kittridge; McFarland and Spies. Umpire—Mr. Jevne.

AT ST. LOUIS—(FIRST GAME.)

Cleveland	2	2	2	3	9	0	0	0	1	—19	
St. Louis	1	0	0	5	0	0	3	0	0	—9	

Base hits—Cleveland, 24; St. Louis, 18. Errors—Cleveland, 3; St. Louis, 6. Batteries—Wallace and O'Connor; Kissinger and Otten.

(SECOND GAME.)

Cleveland	1	0	1	0	3	1	2	—8		
St. Louis	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	—5		

Base hits—Cleveland, 13; St. Louis, 12. Errors—Cleveland, 2; St. Louis, 3. Batteries—Young, Knell, and Zimmer; McDougall and Otteh.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

MONDAY, SEPT. 16.

Racing at Brighton Beach, 2:15 P. M.
Baseball.—Philadelphias vs. New-York, at the Polo Grounds, 3:30 P. M.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 17.

Racing at Gravesend, 2:15 P. M.
Baseball.—New-Yorks vs. Philadelphias, at the Polo Grounds, 3:30 P. M.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 18.

Baseball.—New-Yorks vs. Philadelphias, at the Polo Grounds, 3:30 P. M.
Essex County Wheelmen's parade and garden party at Newark.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1—Baltimore	77	30	.684
2—Cleveland	77	46	.626
3—Philadelphia	73	47	.608
4—Brooklyn	64	54	.542
5—Pittsburg	65	55	.542
6—Boston	64	54	.542
7—Chicago	65	55	.542
8—New-York	63	56	.529
9—Cincinnati	60	56	.517
10—Washington	37	76	.327
11—St. Louis	36	82	.305
12—Louisville	30	90	.250

SITUATIONS WANTED—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a very reliable and efficient servant, French, who is capable to render first-class service to a family requiring a thoroughly good man; highest reference from leading families. G. V., Box 395 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER, WAITER, or GENERAL INDOOR Man Servant.—Fourteen years' experience; strictly temperate and very industrious; most reliable personal references can be obtained; aged 36; single. Butler, 914 6th Av., third floor.

BUTLER.—German; aged 23; competent in his business; strictly sober; as butler or second man in private family; first-class references and recommendations. H. B., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple as butler and cook; both first-class in every respect; disengaged after Sept

INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

Lenox Institute

Girls' School, 334 Lenox Av.

Boys' School, 336 Lenox Av.

Thorough Preparation for Business, Professional, and Scientific Schools, and all leading Colleges. Also Kindergarten, Primary, and Grammar Classes. Scholars from 4 to 20 years of age. Gentlemen Teachers only. Perfect organization. English the language of the school. German and French thoroughly taught and spoken. Two Gymnasiums, Laboratory, Painting, Drawing. A lady teaches Needlework. No Extras. A few boarding scholars received in Principal's family. One of our pupils entered Columbia College, third in rank, without conditions. Graduates from Public Schools can complete their education here. We occupy our own buildings, which have sanitary appointments. Broadway, Columbus, and Lexington Av. cars pass the doors. 8th year begins Sept. 17. Applications received daily. For circular address ANDREW ZERBAN, Prin. RESIDENCE, 334 Lenox Av., near 127th St.

The Misses Grinnell's

DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,

16th Year. 22 E. 54th Street.

Primary, Academic, and College-Preparatory Departments, Oct. 3. Kindergarten, Oct. 14.

Mrs. Helburn's Classes

for children from 6 to 12. Primary and Intermediate grades. Fourth year begins October 7th. Circulars on application. Personal interviews after September 21 st, 35 West 90th St.

Miss Mary Harriott Norris.

Classes in Higher English for Young Women. 117 West 58th Street.

St. John Baptist School for Girls,

231 East 17th St., N. Y. Terms $300 to $500. Day pupils, $100.

Van Norman Institute (Founded, 1857.)

280 West 71st. Mme Van Norman, Principal; Mrs. J. L. Matthews, Vice Principal.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,

108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Miss M. E. Rayson, B. A.

Boarding and Day School for Girls. 176 West 75th St., N. Y.

The Misses Moses,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK CITY.

Primary, (with Kindergarten,) Intermediate, Academic, and College preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of public schools

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,

148 MADISON AVENUE,

Reopens October 1st. Numbers limited.

No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock. A Primary Class, introducing Kindergarten Methods, has been added. Post-Graduate Class begins November 1st.

St. Mary's School.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1. Address SISTER SUPERIOR, 6 and 8 East 46th St.

NEW-YORK, New-York, 55 West 47th St.

Miss Gibbons' School for Girls

Will reopen Oct. 2. Mrs. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. Preparation for all Colleges. A few boarding. Pupils will be received.

The Jacotot School.

A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 86th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Prospectus on application.

Miss Jaudon's School for Girls,

348 MADISON AVENUE,

reopens Oct. 2. Classes for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets. New-York. Reopens Oct. 2.

Miss Spring's English and French

SCHOOL for GIRLS, No. 121 EAST 36th St., near Park Av., reopens Thursday, Sept. 26. A class for LITTLE BOYS. At home after Sept. 15.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.

Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

Kindergarten Training Class

Mrs. ELLIMAN, 1,786 Broadway, near 57th St.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Columbia Grammar School,

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.

One Hundred and Thirty-second Year. BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 24TH.

Thorough preparation for all Colleges, Scientific Schools and Business. Primary Classes. Large Gymnasium.

Building constructed especially for school purposes. Large corps of experienced instructors. The Principals will confer with parents at the School on and after Sept. 17th, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Catalogues on application.

Dr. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B., } Principals.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., }

Messrs. Wilson and Kellogg's School

NO. 622 FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.

A school of high grade, preparatory to all leading colleges, scientific schools, or business. Reputation for college preparation unsurpassed, due to the fact that Principals have been personally engaged in preparatory work for 30 years. Only the very best teachers as assistants. General method of teaching, a combination of class work with individual instruction. Testimonials required of all new pupils. Commodious building. Gymnasium, laboratory, drawing, painting. Terms $100 to $300. No extras. 19th year begins Sept. 30. Principal at office from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

The Cutler School

WILL REOPEN ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1.

Mr. Cutler or The Registrar will be at the School House, No. 20 East 50th Street, between 9 and 12 o'clock after September 16.

Barnard School,

117 & 119 W. 125th St. 10th year begins Sept. 25. Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Gymnasium. Catalogue.

WM. S. STEVENS, A. M., Registrar.

Collegiate School.—Founded 1633.

Boys prepared for College, Scientific School, and for Business. Primary department. Well-equipped Gymnasium. Reopens Oct. 1.

L. C. Mygatt, Head Master.
241-243 West SEVENTY-SEVENTH STREET.

Irving School. 54 West 84th St.

DR. L. D. RAY NOW AT SCHOOL DAILY.

Thorough Collegiate preparation a specialty. Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Play ground. 67TH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 26. Year Book Ready. Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize.

Wiener Institute,

1003 MADISON AV., NEAR 77th ST. Boarding and Day School for boys. The 37th school year begins Monday, Sept. 16.

Mount Morris Latin School,

30 East 126th St., reopens Sept. 25.

Woodbridge School,

417 Madison Av.—14th year begins Oct. 1, 1895.

Harvard School.

578 Fifth Ave., cor. 47th St.

Thorough preparation for principal colleges and professional schools. Large laboratories well equipped for experimental work.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT,

with clay modelling and wood carving, under competent instructors.

Sixty boys have entered Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia from this school during past five years.

WILLIAM FREELAND, (Harvard,) Head Master.

Circular on request.

Berkeley School,

18, 20, 22, 24 WEST 44TH ST.

Autumn half sixteenth year begins Monday, Sept. 30. The Head Master will be at the school building to meet parents after Sept. 14. For information address

J. CLARK READ, A. M., Registrar.

Dwight School.

(Academic Dept. of N. Y. Preparatory School.) Sixteenth year begins Sept. 25. Graduates in all principal colleges; certificate admits to many WITHOUT FURTHER EXAMINATION; laboratories; gymnasium. For announcement, address Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale,) 1,479, 1,485 Broadway.

Heidenfeld Institute.

Day School and kindergarten, 823 Lexington Av., N. E. corner 63d St. English branches taught by experienced American teachers. German and French specialties. Instruction in drawing, painting, and music. Preparation for college. 32d year begins Sept. 24.

Halsey School, 34 West 40th St.

Short lessons thoroughly mastered; thirty-first year begins Wednesday, Sept. 25. Primary, commercial, collegiate departments. Of two hundred and eight boys sent up to college, one hundred and seventy-six entered without any conditions.

J. H. Morse's School for Boys,

423 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK, will reopen Oct. 2. Preparation for college and scientific schools. Principal at home after Sept. 16.

Yale School, 51 W. 51st.

Reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. A few boarding pupils taken.

WILLIAM C. READIO, Principal.

Dr. E. D. Lyon's Classical School.

576 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 30; thorough preparation for all colleges and scientific schools; or business; limited number primary department.

Lenox Institute.

School for Boys. 336 Lenox Av. For full particulars see "City—Young Ladies and Children."

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Primary Department.

Will reopen Sept. 30. 315 Madison Av.

Preparatory Class for Boys.

22 East 54th Street. Reopens October 2. 16th year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

City—Both Sexes.

Workingman's School,

109 WEST 54th ST.

Full graded course, (children three to fourteen years,) including Kindergarten. Branch kindergarten and primary classes at 669 Madison Av. For information address MAXIMILIAN P. E. GROSZMANN, Pd. D., Superintendent.

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT, 669 Madison Av. College preparatory class for boys and girls. Special attention given to Manual Culture, Art, and Science. For information apply to F. W. COBURN, A. B., Headmaster.

Grand Conservatory of Music

of the University of the State of New-York. 22D YEAR. All branches of vocal and instrumental music taught as a science and as an art—from the FIRST BEGINNING to the HIGHEST artistic perfection. Weekly concerts and lectures. Teachers' certificates, diplomas, and the regular university degrees granted

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Corner West 72d St. and West End Av., New-York. The "Upper School" prepares for college or business, the "Lower School," in an adjoining house, is for children. Handsome buildings, playground, military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon. Sanitary arrangements unexceptionable. A limited number of boarding pupils received. Catalogues. Reopens Sept. 25. EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

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ALEXANDER LAMBERT.....Director

The college offers unequaled advantages. All branches of music taught. Special department for beginners. Students received daily. Terms from $15 upward. Mr. Conrad Behrens, the basso of the German Opera Company, has been engaged as vocal instructor.

1863. Moeller Institute. 1895.

NO. 336 W. 29TH ST.

Day school for both sexes, kindergarten, and boarding school for boys; prepares for business and college. Reopens Sept. 10. P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

Institute of Modern Languages.

Directors—Paul Bercy and Hermann Schulze. 39 West 42d Street.

Best Teachers—Best Method—Best Books.

Miss Carrier's School for Boys & Girls

52 East 30th St. REOPENS OCT. 2.

Country—Both Sexes.

Stevens School.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, RIVER STREET, between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J., REOPENS SEPT. 18TH, 1895.

EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 16TH AND 17TH OF SEPTEMBER.

Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF

Dr. J. Sachs,

SCHOOL FOR BOYS, 38 WEST 59th ST., REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1895. THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES. SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 116 WEST 59th ST., REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1895. COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES. LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

Friends' Seminary for Boys and Girls.

34th year. 226 East 16th St., cor. Rutherford Place, New-York City. Kindergarten, primary, and academic departments. Preparation for college and technical schools. Twelve teachers. Opens Sept. 17. E. A. H. ALLEN, Principal.

James Littman, Master of Dancing,

will teach suburban class, college, or institute within radius of fifty miles, afternoon or evening. Highest references. Address, care of Emerson Piano Co., 92 5th Av., N. Y.

School of Social Economics.

Reopens Sept. 16. Thorough preparation for citizenship, business, Regents' examinations, colleges, and professional schools. Annual fee, $50. GEORGE GUNTON, Pres't, Union Square (East.)

Attention—The Franck College

of True Elocution and Voice Culture. One course only by the originator. Harry C. Franck, A. M., Pres't. 137 West 34th St., New-York City.

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THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.) Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fee; term begins now.

Fraulein A. Hische, from Hanover,

Teacher of German. Conversational classes; private lessons. 223 West 83d St.

Scharwenka Conservatory of Music,

37 EAST 68TH ST.

Write for catalogue and particulars.

Country—Young Ladies and Children.

The CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL, a select, private school, for girls, offers the best preparation for college, many courses not leading to college, and the comforts of home. Mr. Arthur Gilman is the Director, Cambridge, Mass.

Miss Dana's School for Girls,

Morristown, New-Jersey, reopens September 25th. Nearness to New-York affords special advantages. Certificate admits to Smith, Wellesley, and Baltimore College. Music and Art. Resident native French & German teachers. Boarding pupils, $700.

NYACK-ON-HUDSON. ONE HOUR FROM N. Y.

Home School for Young Ladies

and Little Girls. Thirteenth year; resident and native French and German teacher; collegiate and special courses.

Mrs. IMOGENE BERTHOLF, Principal.

New-York, Albany, St. Agnes School.

Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Regular and optional courses in all departments of study. Special advantages in languages, music, and art. Gymnasium. 25th year.

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Miss C. E. Mason's School for Girls.

The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. Advantages city and suburb. Refer to Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

$175 Yearly, Board and Tuition.

Seminary, (girls,) $175; military academy, (boys.) Address EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS, Haddonfield, N. J.

Country—Young Men and Boys.

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21st year. Classical, Scientific, English, and Commercial Courses. Careful preparation for leading Colleges. Excellent table and all home comforts. Location unsurpassed. Send for circular.

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A Classical and Military Academy of high grade near Cornell University. Two Scholarships, $400 each. Reopens Sept. 18. Address

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70th year of Academy, 16th of home. Preparation for College or Business. Absolutely healthful location and genuine home, with refined surroundings. Gymnasium. References required.

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Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and

The New-York Business College

PREPARATORY AND SHORTHAND SCHOOLS, afford thorough preparation for business. Day and evening sessions. Best advantages at moderate cost. Call for catalogue or address.

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Illustrated circular sent on request.

F. S. ROBERTS, Prin., Norwalk, Conn.

St. Hilda's School,

Morristown, New-Jersey. Terms, $250.

Brooklyn—Both Sexes.

Pratt Institute,

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES WILL BEGIN WORK SEPTEMBER 23.

HIGH SCHOOL.—A four years' course for both sexes, combining drawing and manual work with the usual studies of a high school or academy. Entrance examinations will be held Sept. 16 and 17.

DEPARTMENT OF FINE ARTS.—Classes in free-hand and architectural drawing, clay modeling, wood carving, design, art needlework; also regular art course and normal course for training of teachers.

DEPARTMENT OF DOMESTIC ART.—Normal domestic art course, sewing, dressmaking, millinery, physical culture, general course.

DEPARTMENT OF DOMESTIC SCIENCE.—Normal domestic science course, household science, emergencies, home nursing and hygiene, public hygiene, cookery, laundry, food economics, special courses.

DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY.—Normal manual training course, drawing and machine design, algebra, geometry, physics, chemistry, electrical construction, mechanical drawing, steam and the steam engine, strength of materials, mechanism, carpentry, machine work, plumbing, house, sign, and fresco painting.

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DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIES.—Free library, reading, and reference room. Classes in library training, cataloguing, and reference work.

For further information or for application blanks, apply at the general office of the Institute, Ryerson St.

FREDERIC B. PRATT, Secretary.

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University Law School.

Sixty-first year begins Oct. 1, 1895. Confers LL. B. Also (for graduate courses) LL. M.

AUSTIN ABBOTT, Dean and Senior Professor. Address for catalogue, REGISTRAR, University, Washington Square East, or

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Students can receive thorough preparation for Regents' Examinations at New-York Preparatory School, the only Regents' institution that makes a specialty of this work. Over 1,200 students have been successfully prepared. For Annual Catalogue address ASA O. GALLUP, Registrar, 10 East 42d Street.

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N. Y. City.—Evening Dept., Cooper Union. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. Degree of LL. B. after 2 years' course. Annual fee, $100. Address GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Teachers.

KINDERGARTENER, HIGHLY RECOMMENDED, diploma best school, some practice, desires engagement. Address FROEBEL METHOD, Box 150 Times.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway. 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Legal Notices.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, by the Grace of God Free and Independent—

To LEONARD FORBES BECKWITH, Edwin Ford and Frederick Brooks; Dr. B. Sachs; P. Kaufmann; Allan McLane Hamilton; Thomas M. Hart & Co.; Herring-Hall Marvin Company; Edward H. Jennings; Maine & New-Hampshire Granite Co.; Thomas J. Alden; William H. Miles Company; Ellen Riley, as administratrix of Thomas Riley, deceased; Cannon & Atwater; H. Wunderlich & Company; Frank Hegger; Charles F. Cutler; Estate Edward Merrill; Zindars & Hunt; R. Wallace; Edwin A. Moody; Thomas A. Darragh; Frederick K. Usher; James Nightingale; John H. Duncan; J. & J. Morrison; Mitchell Brothers; Baker, Smith & Co.; American Geographical Society; Dr. R. W. Amidon; American Express Company, New-York; Berkshire Electric Company; Charles J. Britton; B. F. Barker; G. Borrho; James Clifford; H. C. Davis; Clinton Davis; M. N. Forney; John Flanagan; Military Service Institution; The Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Co.; The Hampton Savings Bank; Hillman, Washburn & Co.; Charles H. Knight, M. D.; C. L. Lynch; R. S. Luqueer & Co.; H. P. Lucas; The Manhattan Storage & Warehouse Co.; Dennis Morrissey; J. Milhau's Son; The Metropolitan Telephone & Telegraph Co.; The Mason Stable Company, Limited; Dr. Frederick Peterson; G. P. Putnam's Sons; James A. Rice; The Republican Club; Henry C. Squires; Saint Nicholas Society; Society of Colonial Wars; Seventh Regiment Veteran and Active League; J. M. Stevenson & Co.; E. Spencer; W. M. Tuttle; The Sons of the Revolution; Town of Newburgh, Mass., taxes; Tiffany & Co.; Bernard Quaritch, City of Elizabeth, taxes; William H. Forbes, individually and as Trustee for Mrs. Helene Leigh, under the will of Nelson M. Beckwith, deceased; Isaac Untermyer; William Hyams; Rudolf Hilbrand; William Moller; Lewis Harding; Boughton & Terwilliger; Edward C. Sheehy; Ford & Driggs; Richard V. Harnett & Company; Louis Harden; D. A. Kimball; Francis W. Rockwell; Frank M. Pease; George F. Johnson; Prince and Walker, Town of Stockbridge, Mass., taxes; John A. Weekes, as surety of Henry de Forest Weekes, as Committee, and to all parties interested in the estate of Leonard Forbes Beckwith, a lunatic, as creditors of otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before one of our Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the County Court House in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of September, 1895, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to make proof of your several claims, if you be creditors against the estate of Leonard Forbes Beckwith, a lunatic, and to show cause why a settlement of accounts and proceedings of Henry De Forest Weekes, as committee of the property of the said Leonard Forbes Beckwith up to the date of such hearing should not be had, and if no cause be shown, to attend the settlement of such account, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in default of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Court to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at the City of New-York, on the 9th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. HENRY D. PURROY, Clerk.

[L.S.]

au12-1aw6wM

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, to all persons interested in the estate assigned to WILLIAM McBRIDE, by William H. Ayers, as creditors or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear at a special term of the Court of Common Pleas, for the City and County of New-York, at the Chambers thereof, in the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-fifth day of September, 1895, at 11 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of William McBride as assignee of above-named William H. Ayers, the Insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Court of Common Pleas to be hereto affixed. Witness, Hon. Joseph F. Daly, Chief Judge of the said Court of Common Pleas, this ninth day of August, 1895.

[Seal.]

ALFRED WAGSTAFF, Clerk.

KNEVALS & PERRY, Attys for Assignee, 84 Nassau Street, New-York City.

au12-1aw6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Honorable Joseph F. Daly, Chief Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 18th day of September, 1895, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against C. F. GUYON COMPANY, LIMITED, lately doing business at Number 79 Reade Street and 97 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said C. F. Guyon Company, Limited, for the benefit of creditors, at his office, Number 154 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of November, 1895.—Dated September 14th, 1895.

ANTHONY B. PORTER, Assignee.

THOMAS KILVERT, Attorney for Assignee, 154 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

s16-1aw7wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Hon. H. W. Bookstaver on the 23d day of July, 1895, notice is hereby given to all the creditors and persons having claims against LOUIS P. SHULER-SHUTZ and WILLIAM EATON LEVIN, lately doing business in the City of New-York under the style of Shuler-Shutz & Company, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of the said Shuler-Shutz & Company for the benefit of their creditors, at his place of business, No. 309 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November, 1895.—Dated New-York, September 14th, 1895.

FERDINAND A. THOMSON, Assignee.

s16-1aw6wM

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER, as executor of the last will and testament of John Augustus Pell, deceased, plaintiff, against ELEANOR LIVINGSTON PHELPS, Charles Harris Livingston Phelps, George W. Pell, Alfred Duane Pell, Mary Pell, Mary Duane Pell, Adele Ireland, Melissa A. Pell, individually and as executrix of the will of Walden Pell, deceased, and Eben Wright, as executor of said will; Lela Pell Wright, F. Livingston Pell, James D. Pell, Walden Pell, Sophia G. Pell, Osgood Field, Hickson W. Field, Maunsell B. Field, Louisa Clinton Field, Horace S. Ely, Edward Mitchell, William Jay, Arthur Pell, Alfred Pell, William Mitchell, Jared Beeckman, William Beeckman, The Reformed Dutch Church at Esopus, Ellen Theresa Corcoran, The Children's Aid Society of the City of New-York, The New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company, The United States Trust Company, The Five Points House of Industry, defendants.—Summons: To the above-named defendants, Eleanor Livingston Phelps, Osgood Field, Ellen Theresa Corcoran, Charles Harris Livingston Phelps, and to Eleanor Livingston Phelps, mother of the infant defendant Charles Harris Livingston Phelps: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated New-York, June 20th, 1895.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, Nos. 68 & 70 William Street, New-York City, New-York.

To the defendants Eleanor Livingston Phelps, Osgood Field, Ellen Theresa Corcoran, Charles Harris Livingston Phelps, and to Eleanor Livingston Phelps, mother of the infant defendant Charles Harris Livingston Phelps: Notice is hereby given you that the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Mr. Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, one of the Justices of this court, dated the sixth day of August, 1895, and filed with the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House in the City of New-York.—New-York, 6th August, 1895.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 68 & 70 William Street, New-York City.

au12-1aw6wM

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—PATRICK MURPHY, plaintiff, against ELLEN MURPHY, defendant. Trial to be had in the City and County of New-York.—Summons.—Action for separation, ground of abandonment. To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within 20 days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated New-York, August 12th, 1895.

JOSEPH F. MOSS, Plaintiff's Attorney, Post Office address, New-York City. Offices, 87 and 89 Centre St., New-York City.

To Ellen Murphy, the within-named defendant: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. John J. Freedman, one of the Justices of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, dated the 22nd day of August, 1895, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court at the New Court House in the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the 22nd day of August, 1895.—Dated N. Y., August 27th, 1895.

JOSEPH F. MOSS, Plaintiff's Attorney, 87 & 89 Centre Street, New-York City.

s9-1aw6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of August, 1895, and entered on said day in the office of the Clerk of said Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against AMOS M. LYON, lately doing business in the City and County of New-York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Amos M. Lyon, for the benefit of his creditors, at his place of transacting business, Room 134 Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 23d day of November, 1895.—Dated New-York, August 29th, 1895.

FREDERICK BELTZ, Assignee.

EDWARD WILLMANN, Attorney for Assignee, 111 Broadway, New-York City. s9-1aw6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of August, 1895, and entered on said day in the office of the Clerk of said Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against FREDERICK F. SPYER and MARIA F. SPYER, lately doing business in the City and County of New-York under the firm name of F. F. Spyer & Co., that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said F. F. Spyer & Co., for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, Room 134, Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 23d day of November, 1895.—Dated New-York, August 29th, 1895.

FREDERICK BELTZ, Assignee.

EDWARD WILLMANN, Attorney for Assignee, 111 Broadway, New-York City. s9-1aw6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY the Honorable Leonard A. Giegerich, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of August, 1895, and entered on said day in the office of the Clerk of said Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against HENRY ATTWELL and JAMES R. WHYTE, lately doing business in the City and County of New-York under the firm name of Henry Attwell & Co., that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the assignee of said Henry Attwell and James R. Whyte, Henry Attwell & Co., for the benefit of creditors, at his place of transacting business, Room 4, Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 23d day of November, 1895.—Dated New-York, August 29th, 1895.

JOSEPH HALL, Assignee.

FREDERICK BELTZ, Attorney for Assignee, 111 Broadway, New-York City. s9-1aw6wM

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway. 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Females Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway. 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

1.—PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER DESIRABLE suite of rooms, with board; references exchanged. 38 West 70th St.

1.—SECOND-FLOOR SUNNY SUITE; PRIVATE bath; and other rooms, with board; references. 26 West 50th St.

17th ST., 116 EAST, NEAR UNION SQUARE. —Second and third story front rooms; excellent table; references.

26 EAST 11th ST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, with connecting room, for gentlemen; excellent table.

34TH ST., 25 WEST.

Mrs. Beach, formerly of 5th Av.: elegantly furnished first and second floors; private table; references.

34TH ST., 11 WEST.

Handsomely furnished parlor floor for physicians or families; also second floor, five rooms; private service; references.

37th ST., 150 EAST.—Large rooms, newly carpeted and furnished; house renovated throughout; transients accommodated; references exchanged.

41st 5 EAST.—Rooms for families and gentlemen; particular attention given to cuisine; references.

47TH ST., 16 TO 20 EAST.—Choice rooms en suite or singly; parlor dining room; references.

82d ST., 74 WEST.—A lady owning own house would let her delightful second floor, with board private bath; ample closet room; other small rooms; references.

82d ST., 66 WEST.—Handsome second floor, with private bath; also third-story room; excellent table.

128th ST., 20 EAST, NEAR 5th AV. —Newly furnished large and small rooms, with excellent board; piano; private bath; large closets; homelike; desirable location; table board.

808 PROSPECT PLACE, BROOKLYN.—Single rooms for young men and women; large house and grounds; lawn tennis, croquet, fruit, shade, verandas; good board; accessible to bridge and ferries in 17 minutes; $6 up.

A NEW HOME AT FORDHAM.—Elderly people; $15 monthly. Circulars at 148 St. Ann's Av., City.

MAGNIFICENT LARGE SECOND FLOOR, beautifully furnished, private bath, &c., to gentleman or couple desiring best accommodation; superior table and appointments; private small family; terms reasonable; block from L Station and Boulevard. Address L. F., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

TWO GENTLEMEN OR MARRIED COUPLE will find a pleasant home with small private family owning their house; handsomely located, near the Union League; references exchanged. O., Times Agency, 1,197 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

TO PRIVATE FAMILY WITHOUT CHILDREN suite of three rooms and bath; all improvements; southern exposure, with board. Address HOME, Newark, N. J.

TO LET—With board; two sunny rooms in quiet, refined family of adults; references exchanged. 12 West 50th St.

Furnished Rooms.

18th ST., 123 EAST.—Very pleasant large room; hot and cold water; without board; references.

23d ST., 20 EAST, (OPPOSITE Madison Square Park.)—Two handsome rooms, with private bathroom connecting.

24th ST, 25 EAST, NEAR MADISON Square.—Handsome large room, with private bath; also other rooms.

30th ST., 7 EAST.—Furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen only.

38d ST., 30 EAST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite, with private bath, or separate; exceptional location; private house; references.

44th ST., WEST, 225.—Handsomely furnished sunny room; private bath; gentlemen; references.

47th ST., 132 WEST.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; reference; steam heat.

228 WEST 52d ST., NEAR BROADway.—Sunny rooms, with folding beds; references required.

434 MADISON AV.—Third floor; sunny front room; large closets; also small rooms; corner house; reference.

Unfurnished Rooms

HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNER 81 st ST. AND Central Park West.—One very choice corner suite of rooms and bath from Oct. 1; also, one suite of four rooms and bath; all rooms outside and fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Square; the very best location on Manhattan Island.

Autumn Resorts.

Virginia Hot Springs

A DELIGHTFUL FALL RESORT.

HOTEL OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

2,500 FEET ELEVATION IN THE GREAT WARM SPRINGS VALLEY,

On the CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY, about midway between Washington and Cincinnati. The greatest bathing establishment and most wonderful waters in America for the cure of rheumatism, gout, and nervous troubles. The Fall climate of the great Virginia mountains is nowhere equaled. Hotels and cottages under the management of Fred Sterry. Address Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia, or apply at C. & O. Offices, 379 and 1,328 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania Railroad.

Summer Resorts.

Adirondacks.

SEPTEMBER, THE MOST DELIGHTFUL MONTH IN THE WOODS.

The Ampersand

Open until October 15th.

Address EATON & YOUNG, Ampersand, Franklin Co., New-York.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—An American syndicate of SHREWD American gentlemen to purchase the Defender and place her in command of a LIBERAL American gentleman to arrange a series of races (for the America's Cup, if possible,) on Lord Dunraven's conditions. Address 25,000,000 Americans, Box 144 Times Office.

HYGEIA ICE.—25c per cwt., delivered. EDWARDS, MERRILL & CO., 431 West 53d St.

Proposals.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, ARMY BUILDING, New-York City, Aug. 27, 1895.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18, 1895, for sale by the United States of hull and machinery of dredge "Flood Rock," now lying on shoal at Riker's Island, East River. For particulars apply to undersigned. G. L. GILLESPIE, Lt. Col. Engrs.

Pianos.

EMERSON PIANOS

TO RENT AND FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS. 92 5TH AV., NEAR 14TH ST.

Business Chances.

GENTLEMAN, highest references, going abroad wishes to represent a few American houses. 1,204 P. O. Box.

No Extra Charge

Leave your advertisement for The New-York Times at the nearest or most convenient American District Telegraph Office.

Rates always the same as at our Main Office.

Ring your call box for Messenger.

Cost of Advertisement will be written on your copy.

Pay nothing extra to boy.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S Under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY. Special engagement of MRS. POTTER, MR. BELLEW, and production of the picturesque and romantic drama, the last successful Parisian novelty, LE COLLIER DE LA REINE, (The Queen's Necklace.) EVERY NIGHT AT 8. Mrs. Potter as Marie Antoinette, Mrs. Potter as Olivia, Mr. Bellew as Cardinal Rohan, and Mr. William Redmund, Mr. Ward, Mr. St. Maur, Miss Haswell, Miss Hosford, &c. MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

GARDEN THEATRE. Mr. A. M. Palmer, Sole Manager. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Evenings at 8:15. 23d Week Du Maurier's **Trilby** Dramatized by Paul M. Potter.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN EVERY EVENING AT 8. THE EMPHATIC SUCCESS. NATE SALSBURY'S BLACK AMERICA! 800—DARKIES—800 Matinées Wed. and Sat

DR. DEPEW'S TRIP ABROAD

He Tells of the Interesting Things that Befell Him While Away.

NOT MUCH TO SAY ON POLITICS

Praise for Commissioner Roosevelt—Saw Mr. Croker in London—Investigated a Miraculous Cure at Lourdes.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew, who was a passenger on the American Liner Paris, which arrived at Quarantine late Saturday night, was brought to the city early yesterday morning on the steamer Edgerton. He landed at the foot of West Forty-second Street, where he was met by his carriage, went to the Grand Central Station, and was conveyed thence by a special train to Dobbs Ferry.

Dr. Depew talked to the reporter who went to meet him about incidents of his jaunt abroad. He declared that he had never had a more enjoyable time. He was much readier to talk about foreign affairs than about the political situation at home.

"I know nothing about this third term matter," he said. "I do not believe the Democrats can elect a President anyhow. But then, you know, I am a Republican myself. I think Mr. Whitney could secure the nomination, and I consider him as strong as any man the Democrats could choose for their candidate. Mr. Whitney has been my life-long friend, and I know he has a level head, and is one of the most capable men in his party.

"It sometimes happens that when a party has become as powerful as the Republicans the contest between the greater men of the party becomes so warm that the members of the party fear the nomination of any one of them. It is then that a respected and uncommitted man is selected against whom nothing can be said, but behind whom the Republicans can wage a strong fight. That is all I can say about the Republican situation."

Dr. Depew, when asked his opinion on the excise question, said he believed Police Commissioner Roosevelt had acted wisely, and had so administered the law that no alternative was left the liquor men but to close their saloons Sundays. He also declared he believed the clubs should not sell liquor on Sunday.

Dr. Depew expressed his intention of attending the Saratoga Convention. He said he believed he could go as a delegate from the Bowery if he desired. He had nothing to say about Mr. Platt.

Saw Mr. Croker in London.

"I saw Mr. Croker in London," he continued. "Mr. Croker seemed very cheerful and in perfect health. He told me he was confident Tammany Hall would elect its ticket this Fall, and that the requirement for a more liberal excise law would have much weight in the contest. Mr. Croker, I believe, has been presented to the Prince of Wales. Mr. Croker's interests in England are chiefly in connection with the turf, and it was quite natural that he and the Prince of Wales should meet sooner or later.

"From what I have heard of the termination of the yacht race, it seems to me an international misfortune. England will believe Lord Dunraven in whatever he has to say relative to the contest. Some method, certainly, is necessary on such an occasion for keeping excursion boats at a proper distance. It would not surprise me if international yacht racing was at an end for a good while to come."

Turning to English politics and foreign affairs, Dr. Depew said:

"There is little doubt in my mind that Balfour, the leader of the House of Commons, is a bimetallist, but the opposition by the Government is so strong that the question cannot be pressed.

"The progress of American methods in England seemed to me extraordinary. Five years ago, when I went abroad, the London newspapers sent me a letter politely requesting the appointment of a time convenient to myself when a representative might call, have an interview, and afterward submit proofs. Three years ago reporters called on me, sent up their cards, and asked a few questions, principally about American securities. This year the steamship landed at 5 o'clock in the morning. At 6 o'clock I went down to breakfast and found a reporter by my chair, saying, in the New-York way, 'Are you Mr. Chauncey Depew? Well, then, I want a column on these subjects.' Then came a dozen questions concerning the elections, finance, industrial prospects, and the policies of parties. The interview, in whole or part, appeared in all the English papers. It gave the Anglomaniacs their opportunity, and they improved it in the press, at dinners, and in the drawing rooms.

Stirred Them Up on Home Rule.

"One question was, 'What is the American idea of home rule?' My answer was substantially that home rule is the cornerstone of our institutions, and our people are practically unanimous on that subject; that there never had been any division among us as to home rule for Ireland, and we could not understand the real or manufactured fears of the adoption of the policy leading to the disruption of the British Empire. On the contrary, we thought the adoption of the federation principle would benefit England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the colonies; that we were heartily in favor of the English-speaking people leading the world, and willing that the British Empire should have a first place in the affairs of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia, but that we would never consent to nor permit the control or occupation by any European power of the republics of America.

"Of the 600 members of the House of Lords, all but 25 are Conservatives, or Tories. Society is overwhelmingly the same.

"'I never had a Radical as a guest in my house,' said a proud Peer to me, and while his rule is not general, the feeling is. American residents in England become attached to the dominant party, and many of them are more extreme than its leader. Their denunciation of home rule and views on the Irish are refreshing revelations of the influence of environment. They wrote letters in the papers vigorously denying my statements, according to them I was either grossly ignorant of American sentiment or a phenomenal liar. They said that beyond the politicians and political papers controlled by fear of the Irish vote, all there is in our country which represents its intelligence, its learning, its business and its society is opposed to home rule and in cordial sympathy with the ideas and principles of the Tory Party. A charming lady friend who is a wonderful social success said to me, 'For Heaven's sake, stop talking. Everybody over here who is anybody is on the other side, and you will be tabooed.'

"I asked her what she said in reply to the frequent questions of American feeling.

"'Oh, that outside the politicians who don't believe in it, our people are all anti-Home Rulers.'

"'Well,' I persisted, 'and how do you get over the position of our newspapers?'

"'By simply claiming,' she answered, 'that all the reputable ones express the same views.'

"Plenty of others gave the same advice and said such information injured the position of all Americans in England. Then from The Westminster Gazette came its representation with a stenographer, and a request for an interview, as the editor put it, 'down to the ground.' It filled three of the broad columns of the paper, and was the largest contribution of the kind as yet printed in an English journal. After reiterating the statement before given, I enforced it by stating that the daily and weekly press of the United States, without any exceptions, so far as I know, had editorially supported Mr. Gladstone and his measure, that many of the State Legislatures had unanimously passed resolutions favoring it, and that the House of Representatives, by a unanimous vote, had received Mr. Parnell. Now, our English kinsmen love frankness and fair play. He is an intense partisian, and born fighter, but has too good an opinion of himself to like an imitation of himself from any other country. He does not care for Anglo-Americans, or Anglo-Frenchmen, or Anglo-Germans, or Anglo-Italians. He likes genuine representatives of any people, and is most hospitable to them in his home and family. Certainly I did not experience any of the dreadful consequences predicted for telling the truth.

"'Why is Gladstone like a harp struck by lightning?' was asked me, and my helplessness was relieved by the answer, 'Because he is a blasted lyre.'

"This fairly illustrates a feeling which even the overwhelming triumph of the Conservatives has not tempered. The average English man or woman will discuss any question of religion or politics, of creeds or faith, of persons or people, of books or pictures, with cold impartiality and absolute indifference, but mention home rule, and in nine cases out of ten you are whirling about in the bewildering epithets of a dancing maniac. Substitute for those two terrible words, Mr. Chamberlain's phrase, 'local self-government,' and you again have with you a philosophic friend. They give you, on the Rhine steamers, any brand of wine, though they have but one kind. They stick on a label after you have stated what brand you want. So in politics, it is often more a matter of label than contents.

"A Conservative leader said to me: 'We have won a great victory without making a pledge or promise. We had no platform and no affirmative principles. We simply assailed the incompetency of the Liberal Government.' But while the Conservatives are safely in power for six years, the Liberal-Unionist is already making matters uncomfortable for his Tory partner. A large programme for local self-government throughout the United Kingdom, for a broad scheme of State socialism or paternalism, and plans more or less vague for the benefit of what they call 'the laboring classes' are maturing in the restless brains of Mr. Chamberlain and his friends, and disturbing the rest and comfort of the true Conservative.

"'Can you tell me,' said an American lady, the wife of a most agreeable but moss-covered Tory, 'the difference between a Conservative and a Radical over here? I never hear but one side.'

"I told her she could differentiate them on this generalization: 'A British Conservative wants everything to remain as it exists, no matter how bad it is, and a Radical to change everything, no matter how good it is.'

Interest in the Affairs of the United States.

"Our enlarged navy, our recent collision with the British Foreign Office over Nicaragua and Venezuela, our increasing interest in foreign relations, and the possibility of an Administration which will enforce the Monroe doctrine have created a new and unusual interest in the affairs of the United States. This is evidenced in The Times appointing Mr. Smalley its special correspondent in the United States, and printing several columns a week of his cables. The statesmen of both parties would like a sort of offensive and defensive alliance with us. They want our help in China and Japan and in the difficulties arising out of Russian, German, and French hostility and aggressiveness in the East.

"The strength of the Tories is in the cities. They have no prohibition or temperance or reform fads or fadists, and the powerful liquor and beer interests are solidly with them. The London districts which return members of Parliament have five times more population and voters than the Irish districts, and the one uppermost idea with every Conservative you meet is to minimize Irish power in Parliament by taking away twenty-three seats from Ireland and giving most of them to London. In a sense this tremendous growth of cities, while the country stands still or decreases in population, is the same difficulty which our New-York Constitutional Convention tried to settle by preventing the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn ever having a majority of State Senators. While Ireland's population has run down from 8,000,000 to 4,000,000, that of London has increased from 2,000,000 to 6,000,000.

"The English elections were remarkable in demonstrating how little there is of Radicalism in the democratic spirit there.

"'What have these bloody Radicals ever done for us except to make us lose our jobs by shutting up the great places with their death duties and the like?' I heard a gardener say to a coachman, and both voted the Conservative ticket. Disendowment and disestablishment of the Church by the State seem in accord with modern progress, but every pulpit in the Church of England thundered against the Liberal Government, and thousands who never went to church and scoffed at religion rallied to the support of the time-honored establishment. Any measure can pass the House of Lords when the Tories are in power, and none when the Liberals have the Government, so long as the hereditary majority exists, and yet Lord Salisbury distinctly challenged the cry for ending or mending the House of Lords by filling his Cabinet with Peers two weeks before the election, to triumphantly show that all classes of Englishmen love a lord and are overwhelmingly in favor of this middle-age anomaly in representative government.

A South African Bubble.

"The excitement in South Africa gold mines equals the wildest speculation in Colorado or California. Both London and Paris are crazy. One of the best-informed bankers of Europe told me that 100 men had pocketed, in cold cash within the past year, $500,000,000 by the sale of the stakes or shares of these companies. The money had come from the confiding British public and the usually cautious French. Forty millions of it was won by a man who went to the Cape as a juggler in a circus, and is now climbing rapidly the social ladder. The stakes are constantly rising in price, and, of course, capitalization, and at no distant day the bubble will burst, scattering ruin more widely than has been experienced for a generation.

"After leaving London I went to Luchon, in the Pyrenees, where some of my family were staying. I sent a telegram for Luchon to the office of the Government Telegraph in London, to have it sent back with the statement that there was no such place in Europe. When I told this to some French friends they said it was another instance of the hereditary hatred of the English against France, for Luchon was the third largest watering place in their country. It reminded me more of Saratoga than any place I ever visited abroad, except the hotels, which are not Saratogian. The Pyrenees are more picturesque than the Alps. The splendid roads which exist everywhere in France enable one to drive to the foot of the glaciers, or to where the snow, melting on the peaks, sends a torrent down a sheer descent of hundreds of feet. The mountain peasants farm above the clouds, and cultivate every patch of earth. I doubt if such simple and primitive times are passed anywhere else on earth. Each little hamlet has its church, and the village pastor is one with his flock. I saw him harness himself with a cow to help a farmer get in his grain.

President Faure Popular.

"The singular political event in France has been the sudden disappearance of the Royalist and Imperialist Parties. A Royalist gave me this version. He said the fear of Socialism had made his people Opportunists, which is another name for Conservative Republicans, and by common consent, they had voted that ticket. He also said M. Faure was the most popular and the strongest President since the formation of the republic. He has courageously fought the Socialists, and in the late election, almost annihilated them.

"I was in Germany on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the victory of Sedan. The celebration reminded me of the rejoicing with us after the surrender of Appomattox. Palaces and cottages alike were covered with flags. Processions, illuminations, and every form of popular joy was universal. The enthusiasm was wild and contagious. It developed a deep-seated and almost passionate desire for war with France now, and on any pretext to settle forever the possession of Alsace and Lorraine, and to so cripple the French that they would no longer be a menace to the peace of Germany, and her military establishment might be reduced.

"The general verdict on the International Railroad Congress was that our representatives were most hospitably entertained by their British brethren, but learned nothing from Europe which would be useful in America. They have adopted our air brake, but distrust the automatic coupler. They prefer to have a man go between the cars and turn a lever which slowly winds a screw. It takes five times as long to make up a train by this process as by the automatic coupler. The racing between the rival lines running north has resulted in remarkable speed within a month, but considering the weight of the train, the stops made, and the uninterrupted continuance of service for years, the Empire State Express still holds the pre-eminence.

"The Government controls the French railways, and is very proud of its 'Train de Luxe,' which leaves Paris twice a week for the Pyrenees. It is the best equipped and the fastest they have. The distance from Paris to Luchon is only a few miles different than from New-York to Buffalo. My boy and I tried it. We had 170 pounds of baggage and two berths in the sleeper. They have no double berths. The fare, the sleeping car, and the extra baggage cost $78. The time occupied was sixteen hours. The same service on the New-York Central between New-York and Buffalo costs $23, and the time required is but ten hours.

A Visit to Lourdes.

"Being near Lourdes, I paid a visit to this famous shrine. The village church stands on a high hill, and on one side is a precipice running down to the river about 200 feet. At the bottom is a grotto, such as are common in the rocks in that region, about 100 feet deep, irregular, and rought in shape. The legend of the place is that in 1858 the Virgin appeared to a child in this grotto with promises of healing for the sick, and a fountain burst forth, the waters of which have marvelous powers. Faith in this has built broad highways along the river, and over the hills for the pilgrims to march, constructed two splendid roads from the plain to the church, inclosing within the arches on which they are carried a broad plaza, and under the terrace of the first landing a basilica for thousands of worshippers. Every foot of the walls of the basilica and church is covered with slabs, on which the persons placing them have recorded their cures or some special blessing received.

"Over and around the grotto are thousands of crutches and surgical appliances which have been left there by the healed. Alongside the grotto is a bathing place with four bath tubs filled with the ice-cold water from the spring. Into this the patients are plunged, no matter what their disease or deformity. It was told that over 1,200 persons were dipped the day I was there. They are plunged into the water and instantly taken out under constant and loud supplications for their healing. At night the scene is wonderful. Thousands bearing torches and singing hymns are marching over the winding roads. Other thousands are on their knees in front of the grotto praying and singing. Hundreds of candles flicker in the grotto and send a weird light upon the white-robed statue of the Virgin, which stands just above. In the afternoon a vast procession forms at the grotto and marches along the river, turning into the plaza as it passes the point where the road rises from the plain upon the arches to the church. On one side of the plaza were placed in a row some hundreds of little wagons, each holding an incurable sufferer. The sight of these helpless and, except by miracle, hopeless, men, women, and children, in every stage of distortion or living death, is affecting beyond expression. As the procession reached the first wagon, the priest elevated the host before the patient. Another priest cried out, Oh Lord, help this sickness! The hundreds of priests and 5,000 pilgrims repeated the cry in unison. Again, louder, and with tremendous passion, he cried, 'O Lord, heal this sick one!' the crowd taking up the invocation as before. As the procession moved down the line of wagons, halting and repeating supplications before each one, the excitement became painful in its intensity. The patients were frenzied with anxiety and hope. The coolest and most indefferent man in the world could not have remained unmoved.

Investigating One of the Cures.

"As I was crossing the Plaza after this scene, from one of the dispensing wagons I heard my name called. It was occupied by a lady, and drawn by her son, a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New-York. Both had recognized me, having heard me speak in New-York. She said the doctors at home had told her that science and skill could do nothing for her, and she must make herself as comfortable as possible until the end, which was only a few months off. So she had come to Lourdes with faith and hope. I asked the grounds for her hopes, and she said: 'Why, a miracle was performed this afternoon. That was the cause of the great excitement.' This was her story: A young girl who was staying at the same hotel had been unable to walk for six years. She had suffered frightful pain, and screamed in agony when dipped in the icy water. She had been bathed six successive days, and after the procession passed that afternoon had called out she was cured. The medical student told me he had seen the knee bandaged at noon that day. It was swollen badly, and he counted twenty-eight sores. I told him I must see the girl. The pilgrims were crowded about the verification rooms, to which the girl had been taken. The medical student called out: 'The distinguished Dr. Chauncey Depew wants to see the patient.' A way was instantly cleared. The girl, however, was not there, having been carried away to her home. An English doctor present said he had seen the knee at noon, and that it was swollen and incurable, and that half an hour before I came he had cut away the bandage and the leg was healed and the girl could walk. I insisted that I must see the girl. At 8 o'clock my student acquaintance came to my hotel, and said the girl and her friends would be glad to see me. My son and I started off instantly. I found a young lady, about seventeen years old, with a sweet, happy face. She told her story substantially as I had heard it. She said she had been unable to walk a step in six years. I asked her if she could walk now, and she went several times around the room, limping some, but with no apparent pain. I ventured to ask to see the knee, and her friends said 'Certainly.' The knee seemed quite normal; the flesh and muscles were firm and natural. Black spots marked the place where the running sores had been, but the sores were healed, and healthy skin was in their place.

"I have little faith in modern miracles, but this one puzzled me. Of course, its weak point, so far as I was concerned, was that I did not see her before the alleged cure. The testimony, however, of the New-York medical student, of his mother, and of the English doctor was clear and positive. They might have been deceived, or tried to deceive me, though neither seems probable.

"For many years the press on my return home has wanted my experiences, and certainly I never had a more remarkable one, and I leave the case with my friends, just where I found and left it.

"The general cheerfulness and gayety of nations made this trip one of the most agreeable of my life. Both in England and on the Continent there is a general prosperity and abundance unknown for years. Not only are the crops good, but the world has adjusted itself more rapidly than for a decade to the revelations of invention and discovery, and the instantaneous intercommunion of distant markets. All classes of people are sharing in the better times, and more hopeful of the future. Many of the sovereigns and chiefs of State, who formerly were politely inquisitive or indifferent about American affairs, were eager in their desire for information about our stocks and bonds. The success of the syndicate in placing the last issue of our Government bonds has put into many a royal treasury a miscellaneous collection of American securities."

NEW-YORKERS AT ST. JOSEPH'S SEMINARY

Archbishop Corrigan and Judge Fitzgerald Among Those Who Made Addresses.

YONKERS, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Between five and six thousand persons from New-York visited the new St. Joseph's Seminary, on Valentine Hill, Dunwoodie, near Yonkers, to-day. They were the members and friends of the Holy Name Society of the archdiocese.

Archbishop Corrigan, Vicar General Mooney, Rev. M. J. Lavelle, and Judge Fitzgerald were among those present. The Catholic Protectory Band gave concerts during the afternoon. Addresses were made by the Archbishop, Judge Fitzgerald, and others. The buildings were then inspected. They will be completed next year.

Odd Fellows at Atlantic City.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 15.—The hotels are filling with Odd Fellows of high degree who are gathering to attend the convention of the Sovereign Grand Lodge. Delegations from many States arrived to-day. Among them were some from California, Dakota, and the State of Washington. The Supreme officers are all here. There was a reception this morning on the Ocean Pier. Mayor Stoy made the address of welcome. There was an excursion and clam bake at South Atlantic this afternoon. The city is gayly decorated. A grand arch of electric lights spans the main avenue.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Ogdensburg, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Fire this morning destroyed the barns of the Ogdensburg Street Railway Company, the Sterling House barn, White's bowling alley, Callaghan's carriage shops, Lynch's icehouse, Marceai's blacksmith's shop, and a portion of the Sterling House. Five horses and two new trolley cars were burned with the street-car barns. Loss, $20,000.

New-Haven, Conn., Sept. 15.—The three-story house, known as "The Redhouse," just over the town line in Hamden, was destroyed by fire this morning, together with an adjoining barn. Loss, about $4,000. The property was owned by Mrs. Eliza Murphy and was unoccupied.

Binghamton, N. Y., Sept. 15.—Word has been received here late last night that the buildings upon the large stock farm in Appalachin, owned by Col. Isaac Catlin, and formerly by ex-Secretary of the Navy Benjamin Tracy, are on fire.

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GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

PARIS'S UNLUCKY VOYAGE

Met a Gale, and Leaky Boiler Tubes Caused Delay.

SEVERAL PASSENGERS SEVERELY HURT

The Rev. Rowland Hale Fell and Broke a Leg and Mr. Eschen's Shoulder Was Dislocated—Gen. Tracy Talks.

The American Line steamship Paris, which reached Quarantine Saturday night, many hours behind her usual time, came up to her pier early yesterday morning. Leaky boiler tubes had been the principal cause of delay, and a heavy southwest gale of thirty-two hours' duration had done its share to extend the journey of the ship.

It was on Monday that the blast came. According to the officers of the ship, the smudge of blackness which lay in that direction during the early morning hours might have portended a wind squall or a rain squall. No preparations were made to meet it, as none seemed necessary. The wind, which had been blowing in puffs, increased in weight, and toward 8 o'clock in the morning there was a violent and sudden outfly, which sent the Paris lurching over the seas. Stronger blew the gale and deeper the good ship rolled. Then waves began to curl over her high bulwarks, and soon the decks were deserted of all save the crew and some of the hardier of the passengers. The dining room failed in attraction, and the breakfast hour saw long rows of deserted tables, with here and there a seasoned voyager who cared nothing for the lively motions of the ship.

It was during the height of the gale that the boilers gave trouble. It was found necessary to haul fires from under two boilers, and the ship was hove to ten hours, the time they were out of commission. The gale continued thirty-two hours, but the worst of it had passed when the ship was again brought to her course.

The swift lurching of the Paris caused several of her passengers to be injured. One of these was the Rev. Rowland Hale of England, an Episcopal clergyman who was on his way to Boston. He lost his footing as the ship was lifting to a swell and fell heavily to the deck. One leg was broken and he sustained several contusions. He was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital yesterday.

J. Howard Fry, a saloon passenger, was thrown to the deck, sustaining a contusion of the hip and an ugly scalp wound. James S. Eschen of Alameda, Cal., a second-class passenger, fell, and a shoulder was dislocated. He was accompanied by his wife. The two started for the West yesterday, taking an early morning train.

The usual concert was held on board Thursday night. A number of the members of Mr. Daly's company took part, and Dr. Depew made a speech.

Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy was a passenger by the Paris. He had a long wait before his baggage was examined by the customs officers and was visibly chafed at the delay. To the reporters who met him, Gen. Tracy said he had gone abroad for his health six months ago and had returned feeling much improved. He had been present at the opening of the Kiel Canal and had traveled in Western Europe during the greater time of his stay in Europe. Concerning politics he would say nothing. He had been out of touch with politics and politicians so long, he explained, that it would be useless for him to discuss that topic.

Gen. Tracy was asked if he had prepared the argument on Sheriff Tamsen's demurrer, which is to come off to-morrow, as stated by Lawyer Grosse in court Tuesday.

"I have the data," cautiously replied the General.

"Have you been retained by cable?"

"I don't wish to say anything until I know what has been said here."

"Will you be prepared to go on with the argument next Tuesday, the date fixed?"

"I am not prepared to say that I am. In fact, I am not prepared to say that I have been retained as counsel."

Col. George B. McClellan, ex-President of the Board of Aldermen, was also a passenger. While waiting to have his baggage examined, he expressed great displeasure over the inconvenience of being delayed several hours on a pier for Customs Inspectors to examine trunks.

"This is the result of our elaborate tariff laws," he said. "The difference between England and this port is striking. Why, I wasn't kept waiting more than three minutes when I arrived at Southampton. It took the officers there just that time to discover that I owed her Majesty 3d. duty on a half bottle of brandy that somehow found its way among my effects."

The Colonel said he had spent five months in traveling with Mrs. McClellan through Germany, Austria, Switzerland, France, and England. He said he had $18 worth of presents for some of his friends, and that there was $19 worth of formality in settling the duty on them.

Col. McClellan said he had seen Richard Croker while in England, but declined to say what subjects they had discussed.

FOREIGN NAVIES

The Venus, a new second-class protected cruiser of the British Navy, which was recently launched from the yards of the Fairfield Company, at Govan, is described by a service journal as being the first of a type of six vessels authorized by the late Administration to be constructed by private contract. The Duchess of Montrose christened the vessel. The dimensions of the Venus are: Length between perpendiculars, 350 feet; breadth, 54 feet, and displacement, 5,600 tons. She has a cellular bottom extending the full length of her engines and boiler spaces. Her hull is built of Siemens-Martin steel, and the vessel has a ram stem. The Venus is protected by a curved deck of 3 inches to 1½ inches, and her engines are further protected from taking fire by an armored steel citadel. Her crew, all told, numbers 450. She carries five eight-inch, six 4.7-inch, and eight twelve-pounder quick-firing guns, besides smaller machine guns and torpedoes, all guns being protected by thick shields. The vessel has two sets of triple-expansion engines in separate engine rooms, and her speed is 19½ knots. At a luncheon after the launch Sir William Pearce said the Venus had been put into the water within 240 days. Mr. James Dunn of the Admiralty said the Venus possessed the best qualities conceived by naval architects, and her class would do much to strengthen the supremacy of the British Navy.

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The Minerva, a second-class cruiser of the British Navy, which is to be launched at Chatham this month, is expected to attain a speed of 19.5 knots under forced draught, and 18.5 knots under natural draught.

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Admiral Gervais has been appointed Commander in Chief of the French Mediterranean Squadron.

***

The three Sheffield firms who manufacture armor plates have just received orders from the British Admiralty to supply the casement armor for the Hannibal, Victorious, Mars, and Royal George, now being built at the Government and private dockyards. The armor for each ship will weigh about 200 tons, and the orders will keep the departments in Sheffield employed for some months.

***

The Italian iron-clad Victor Pisani has just been launched at Castellamare. The Victor Pisani has a displacement of 6,500 tons. She is 330 feet long, and 60 feet beam; her draught of water is 24 feet. She is to be fitted with engines working up to 13,000 horse power, and she will be propelled by twin screws. She is expected to steam at the rate of 20 knots per hour. She will carry 38 guns (36 quick-firing) and two Maxim mitrailleuses.

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The first of the six gunboats which J. Samuel White, the English shipbuilder, is constructing for the Spanish Government, has been launched. Another will soon follow. The remaining four are well in hand. They all have to be completed in three months from the time of signing the agreement. The boat just launched, which is a pattern of the rest, is 17 feet long, with 11 feet 2 inches beam and 7 feet, 3 inches depth, and is practically complete for sea. The guaranteed speed is 11 knots in seagoing trim.

Flint's Fine Furniture

in delightful profusion at manufacturing prices. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

A chill comes down from the mountains — a messenger of warning.

The not-so-far-away fall calls for overcoats.

We have 'em—big and little, long and short, heavy and light; all varieties for all variety of men and boys.

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Warren and Broadway.
32d and Broadway.

DOG DAYS TO WINTRY WEATHER

A DROP OF 49 DEGREES IN 48 HOURS IN THIS CITY.

Sunday Morning and the Belated—Thoughts of Warmer Apparel and Bedding—Outing Over.

A drop of 49° in 48 hours is the newest local event.

Coming hard on the yacht race fiasco, the downfall of the local baseball team, and other disappointments of minor consideration, such weather phenomena are peculiarly trying to the temper of the average uncomplaining New-Yorker.

The records of the Weather Department established that yesterday was the coldest Sept.15 experienced in this city since 1873. On that date the mercury dropped a trifle lower than yesterday, when it varied between 44.7° at 4:30 A. M., and 63° at 3:45 P. M.

The drop, however, 22 years ago was not nearly so sudden as that which caused all New-York to consider their garb and bedding scanty Saturday night and Sunday. Friday afternoon the mercury bobbed up merrily until it reached 93°, a roasting-hot Summer temperature, which made those who had returned from the country and seaside lament their desertion of sylvan retreats, as the heat was oppressive to stickiness, and even placid individuals developed unamiable tempers and a disposition to anathematize everything in general, and the heat in particular.

On Saturday night, and especially on Sunday morning, those same individuals were indulging in all sorts of calisthenics to work up enough bodily heat to counteract the frigidity of the atmosphere, and considered themselves fortunate if they escaped without contracting a chill or a cold. Those who went home in the "wee sma' hours," Sunday morning, when the mercury was but 12 degrees above the freezing point, were the chief sufferers from the sudden drop.

Cable car hands and horse and elevated railroad employes who were without their overcoats were benumbed, and passengers in the cars danced jigs and resorted to all sorts of unseasonable exercise to keep warm.

At Rockliffe, Canada, which is about two hundred miles west of Montreal, the thermometer registered 30 degrees, the lowest point reached in the district covered by the New-York Weather Bureau Station. At Oswego, Albany, and Buffalo, the lowest was 38 degrees. In all these places there was a severe frost, as well as in many other parts of New-York State.

The cold wave, Forecaster Dunn said yesterday, was caused by a high barometer settling down from White River, Canada. The lake region and the North Atlantic coast suffered most acutely from the wave.

Fall and Winter coats were greatly in evidence yesterday on the streets, and the frequenters of the various parks, who are wont to sun themselves on the benches there, had little desire to lounge for any length of time. Ice cream, soda, and other cooling refreshments were supplanted by hot chocolate and coffee. The wearers of straw hats hastened to doff them, because they attracted undue attention and sarcasm.

The day was remarkable for the almost complete desertion of the various resorts. The exodus to Coney Island, Fort George, and New-Jersey was at a minimum. The few pleasure seekers who braved the chilling atmosphere at Coney did not tarry, but took the next boat or train back to the city, and those who conduct or work at the thousand-and-one attractions there lamented the shortness of the season and its sudden ending. There have been but few money-coining days there, and the season all the way through has not tempted profitable crowds.

Though there may be hot weather to follow, Coney Islanders fear that their season for this year is about over, and they have already begun to speculate on the prospects of next year.

NARCOTIC POISONING SUSPECTED

Daniel Farrell Was Ailing, and Died After Taking Cholera Medicine.

Daniel Farrell, actor and property man, died yesterday at the Harlem Hospital, and opium poisoning is suspected.

Farrell was twenty-seven years old, and last lived with his uncle, Edward Farrell, at 360 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. He had been unemployed, but was not despondent. He had suffered, however, from severe diarrhea, and took a cholera mixture.

He complained on Saturday of weakness, but in the afternoon went to get shaved. On his return Farrell tried to eat supper, but said he had no appetite, and shortly after he retired to bed. About 9 o'clock, the diarrhea returning, his aunt, Mrs. Farrell, purchased more of the cholera mixture and gave him forty drops of it. Shortly after young Farrell fell into a deep sleep.

Farrell, at 2 A. M. yesterday, was awakened by his nephew's heavy breathing, but suspected nothing. At 5 o'clock, he says, he was waked again. This time he became alarmed when Daniel didn't rouse, and he called the other members of the family.

They tried to arouse Daniel until 7:30 o'clock, and then, thoroughly alarmed, sent to the Harlem Hospital for an ambulance.

Doctor Paepke, who attended, removed the man to the hospital, where Dr. Loucks, the house surgeon, took him in charge at once. He found the man's respirations averaging only five to the minute. His pulse was weak, the pupils of his eyes contracted, and his eyes rolled back. His skin was cold and moist. It was suspected that the man was poisoned by a narcotic. Farrell was by artificial means kept breathing for half an hour, but he died.

Notice was sent to the Coroner's office, and Dr. O'Hanlon made an autopsy. He agreed with Dr. Loucks as to the cause of death.

The body was removed to the Harlem Morgue.

Dr. Loucks has the bottle containing the cholera mixture. He has not tested the liquid.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Pawnee, (Br.,) Aikenhead, Girgenti Aug. 31, via Gibraltar Sept. 1, with mdse to Phelps Brothers & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

SS Cherokee, McKee, Jacksonville Sept. 12, via Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Sama, (Nor.,) Fristad, Port Limon 8 ds, with fruit to Ellinger Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

SS Wyanoke, Davis, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS City of Columbia, Jenney, West Point, Va., with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

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THE CURLY NOVELTIES.

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We have imported largely the stylish Rough Effects and Curly Novelties as shown in all the foreign markets.

Zibeline, Caniche, and new types in Bouclé, red, green and spice-brown, tufted in black.

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All at Lowest Prices in the City.

An elegant line of

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AT $1.90 TO (12x18) $37.80.

Lace Curtains.

Balance of stock from our late purchases. Brussels, Irish Points, Tambours, &c.

An exceptionally fine line, $5.50 per pair.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

FUNERAL OF THE REV. DR. HALL

A Popular Service in the Afternoon and the Impressive Masonic Rites in the Evening.

The funeral services over the body of the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hall, who, for twenty-six years, was rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn, which were held yesterday afternoon and evening, were largely attended, as the Rev. Dr. Hall was one of the leading clergymen in Brooklyn.

The casket, which was of solid mahogany, with solid silver ornaments, was lying in front of the chancel, and was covered with a wreath of ivy leaves and pansy blossoms, a cluster of purple asters, and two palm leaves, which were crossed. On the casket was a solid silver plate, on which was this inscription:

CHARLES H. HALL.
November 7, 1820.
September 12, 1895.

The chancel rail and the reading desk were covered with roses.

The Rev. Dr. George Williamson Smith, President of Trinity College, Hartford, officiated at the afternoon services, and was assisted by the Rev. Dr. Reese F. Alsop of St. Ann's Church, the Rev. Dr. A. B. Kinsolving of Christ Church, the Rev. Edward M. McGuffey of St. James's Church, Newtown, and the Rev. J. T. Russell, the assistant rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity.

The Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, Bishop of the Diocese of Long Island, who was succeeded as rector of Holy Trinity by Dr. Hall, was present, and read the prayers for the dead.

The church was crowded by the friends and parishioners of the dead clergyman. Mrs. Hall, her three daughters, and one son occupied the front seats. There was no address, but the impressive Episcopal burial service was read.

Among those present were ex-Mayor John W. Hunter, ex-Mayor James Howell, ex-Mayor Alfred C. Chapin, ex-Mayor David A. Boody, the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs of the Church of the Pilgrims, the Rev. Dr. David Gregg of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, Justice Edgar M. Cullen, Justice Henry A. Moore, Edward M. Shepard, Frederic W. Hinrichs, the Rev. Dr. Charles R. Baker of the Church of the Messiah, Alexander E. Orr, Henry K. Sheldon, ex-Congressman Felix Campbell, Franklin W. Hooper, and Henry W. Maxwell.

The services in the evening were under the auspices of the Masonic fraternity, the Rev. Dr. Hall having been a Mason of the thirty-second degree.

The church was crowded by the Masonic fraternity and their friends, no women were admitted, although many applied.

District Deputy Grand Master Edward W. Mascord officiated, and there was singing by the Aurora Grata Cathedral Quartet. They sang the Masonic burial chant, "Remember Now Thy Creator," by Rhoades, in a most effective manner.

The Masonic burial service was then read, the lamb's-skin apron was placed upon the casket, as were also sprigs of evergreen, and the services were over.

Among those present at this service were the Right Worshipful Joseph B. Carson, Right Worshipful Edward Richardson, Rufus T. Griggs, John W. Richardson, Charity Commissioner John H. Burtis, William H. Sutton, Richard Shannon, William Van Keuren, John H. Rowland, Frank Mason, Claudius F. Beattie, John H. Vischer, Theodore A. Taylor, Wayland Trask, E. J. Campbell, Frederick L. Jenkins, Police Superintendent William J

Monday
September 16-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

"THE HEAVENS OPENED"

Five Word Pictures from the Rev. Dr. Talmage.

STORY OF STEPHEN'S MARTYRDOM

Now, as Then, the World Has Always Wanted to Get Rid of Good Men, the Preacher Says.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, D. D., has grouped the discourse which he has this week prepared for The New-York Times into "Five Pictures." The text selected is Acts vii., 56-60: "Behold, I see the heavens opened." The sermon is as follows:

"Stephen had been preaching a rousing sermon, and the people could not stand it. They resolved to do as men sometimes would like to do in this day, if they dared, with some plain preacher of righteousness—kill him. The only way to silence this man was to knock the breath out of him. So they rushed Stephen out of the gate of the city, and with curse, and whoop, and bellow, they brought him to the cliff, as was the custom when they wanted to take away life by stoning. Having brought him to the edge of the cliff they pushed him off.

"After he had fallen they came and looked down, and seeing that he was not dead, they began to drop stones upon him, stone after stone. Amid this horrible rain of missiles, Stephen clambers up on his knees and folds his hands, while blood drips from his temples; and then, looking up, he makes two prayers—one for himself and one for his murderers: 'Lord Jesus, receive my spirit'; that was for himself, 'Lord, lay not this sin to their charge'; that was for his murderers. Then, from pain and loss of blood, he swooned away and fell asleep.

"I want to show you to-day five pictures: Stephen gazing into heaven. Stephen looking at Christ. Stephen stoned. Stephen in his dying prayer. Stephen asleep.

All Should Gaze Toward Heaven.

"First, look at Stephen gazing into heaven. Before you take a leap you want to know where you are going to land. Before you climb a ladder you want to know to what point the ladder reaches. And it was right that Stephen, within a few moments of heaven, should be gazing into it. We would all do well to be found in the same posture. There is enough in heaven to keep us gazing. A man of large wealth may have statuary in the hall, and paintings in the sitting room, and works of art in all parts of the house, but he has the chief pictures in the art gallery, and there, hour after hour, you walk with catalogue and glass and ever-increasing admiration. Well, heaven is the gallery where God has gathered the chief treasures of His realm. The whole universe is His palace. In this lower room where we stop there are many adornments, tessellated floor of amethyst, and on the winding cloud stairs are stretched out canvas on which commingle azure and purple, and saffron and gold. But heaven is the gallery in which the chief glories are gathered. There are the brightest robes. There are the richest crowns. There are the highest exhilarations. St. John says of it: 'The Kings of the earth shall bring their honor and glory into it.' And I see the procession forming, and in the line come all empires, and the stars spring up into an arch for the hosts to march under. They keep step to the sound of earthly and heavenly lyre, and the clash of avalanche from the mountains, and the flag they bear is the flame of a consuming world, and all heaven turns out with harps and trumpets and myriad-voiced acclamation of angelic dominions to welcome them in, and so the Kings of the earth bring their honor and glory into it, and the poor and the good people often stand, like Stephen, looking into heaven? We have many friends there.

"There is not a man here so isolated in life but there is some one in heaven with whom he once shook hands. As a man gets older, the number of his celestial acquaintances very rapidly multiplies. We have not had one glimpse of some since the night we kissed them good-bye and they went away; but still we stand gazing at heaven. As when some of our friends go across the sea we stand on the dock or on the steam tug, and watch them, and after a while the hull of the vessel disappears, and then there is only a patch of sail on the sky, and soon that is gone, and they are all out of sight, and yet we stand looking in the same direction; so when our friends go away from us into the future world we keep looking down through the narrows and gazing and gazing as though we expected that they would come out and stand on some cloud and give us one glimpse of their blissful and transfigured faces.

The Gnawing of Bereavement.

"While you long to join their companionship, and the years and the days go with such tedium that they break your heart, and the vipers of pain and sorrow and bereavement keep gnawing at your vitals, you will stand, like Stephen, gazing into heaven. You wonder if they have changed since you saw them last. You wonder if they would recognize your face now, so changed has it been with trouble. You wonder if, amid the myriad delights they have, they care as much for you as they used to when they gave you a helping hand and put their strength under your burdens. You wonder if they look any older; and sometimes in the eveningtide, when the house is all quiet, you wonder if you should call them by their first name if they would not answer; and perhaps sometimes you do make the experiment, and when no one but God and yourself are there you distinctly call their names, and listen, and sit gazing into heaven.

"Pass on now, and see Stephen looking upon Christ. My text says he saw the Son of Man at the right hand of God. Just how Christ looked in this world, just how He looks in heaven, we cannot say. The painters of the different ages have tried to imagine the features of Christ, and put them upon canvas; but we will have to wait until with our own eyes we see Him, and with our own ears we can hear Him. And yet there is a way of seeing Him and hearing Him now. I have to tell you that unless you see and hear Christ on earth, you will never see and hear Him in heaven.

"Look! There He is! Behold the Lamb of God! Can you not see Him? Then pray to God to take the scales off your eyes. Look that way—try to look that way. His voice comes down to you this day—comes down to the blindest, to the deafest soul, saying: 'Look unto me, all ye ends of the earth, and be ye saved, for I am God, and there is none else.' Proclamation of universal emancipation for all slaves. Tell me, ye who know most of the world's history, what other King ever asked the abandoned, and the forlorn, and the wretched, and the outcast to come and sit beside him? O wonderful invitation! You can take it to-day, and stand at the head of the darkest alley in all this city, and say: 'Come! Clothes for your rags, salve for your sores, a throne for your eternal reigning.' A Christ that talks like that, and acts like that, and pardons like that—do you wonder that Stephen stood looking at Him? I hope to spend eternity doing the same thing. I must see Him; I must look upon that face once clouded with my sin, but now radiant with my pardon. I want to touch that hand that knocked off my shackles. I want to hear the voice that pronounced my deliverance. Behold Him, little children, for, if you live to threescore years and ten, you will see none so fair. Behold him, ye aged ones, for He only can shine through the dimness of your failing eyesight. Behold Him, earth. Behold Him, heaven. What a moment when all the nations of the saved shall gather around Christ! All faces that way. All thrones that way, gazing on Jesus.

His worth if all the nations knew,
Sure the whole earth would love him, too.

"I pass on now, and look at Stephen stoned. The world has always wanted to get rid of good men. Their very life is an assault upon wickedness. Out with Stephen through the gates of the city. Down with him over the precipices. Let every man come up and drop a stone upon his head. But these men did not so much kill Stephen as they killed themselves. Every stone rebounded upon them. While these murderers were transfixed by the scorn of all good men, Stephen lives in the admiration of all Christendom. Stephen stoned, but Stephen alive. So all good men must be pelted. 'All who will live godly in Christ Jesus must suffer persecution.' It is no eulogy of a man to say that everybody likes him. Show me any one who is doing all his duty to State or Church, and I will show you scores of men who utterly abhor him.

Brave Men Often Reviled.

"If all men speak well of you, it is because you are either a laggard or a dolt. If a steamer makes rapid progress through the waves, the water will boil and foam all around it. Brave soldiers of Jesus Christ will hear the carbines click. When I see a man with voice, and money, and influence all on the right side, and some caricature him, and some sneer at him, and some denounce him, and men who pretend to be actuated by right motives conspire to cripple him, to cast him out, to destroy him, I say, 'Stephen stoned.'

"When I see a man in some great moral or religious reform battling against grogshops, exposing wickedness in high places, by active means trying to purify the Church and better the world's estate, and I find that the newspapers anathematize him, and men, even good men, oppose him and denounce him because, though he does good he does not do it in their way, I say, 'Stephen stoned.' But you notice, my friends, that while they assaulted Stephen they did not succeed really in killing him. You may assault a good man, but you cannot kill him. On the day of his death Stephen spoke before a few people in the Sanhedrim; this Sabbath morning he addresses all Christendom. Paul the Apostle stood on Mars' Hill addressing a handful of philosophers, who knew not so much about science as a modern schoolgirl.

"To-day he talks to all the millions of Christendom about the wonders of justification and the glories of resurrection. John Wesley was howled down by the mob to whom he preached, and they threw bricks at him and they denounced him and they jostled him and they spat upon him, and yet to-day, in all lands, he is admitted to be the great father of Methodism. Booth's bullet vacated the Presidential chair; but from that spot of coagulated blood on the floor in the box of Ford's Theatre there sprang up the new life of a Nation. Stephen stoned, but Stephen alive.

"Pass on now, and see Stephen in his dying prayer. His first thought was not how the stones hurt his head, nor what would become of his body. His first thought was about his spirit. 'Lord Jesus, receive my spirit.' The murderer standing on the trapdoor, the black cap being drawn over his head before the execution, may grimace about the future; but you and I have no shame in confessing some anxiety about where we are going to come out. You are not all body. There is within you a soul. I see it gleam from your eyes to-day, and I see it irradiating your countenance. Sometimes I am abashed before an audience, not because I come under your physical eyesight, but because I realize the truth that I stand before so many immortal spirits. The probability is that your body will at least find a sepulchre in some of the cemeteries that surround this city. There is no doubt that your obsequies will be decent and respectful, and you will be able to pillow your head under the maple, or the Norway spruce, or the cypress, or the blossoming fir; but this spirit about which Stephen prayed, what direction will that take? What guide will escort it? What gate will open to receive it? What cloud will be cleft for its pathway? After it has got beyond the light of our sun, will there be torches lighted for it the rest of the way?

"Will the soul have to travel through long deserts before it reaches the good land? If we should lose our pathway, will there be a castle at whose gate we may ask the way to the city? Oh, this mysterious spirit within us! It has two wings, but it is in a cage now. It is locked fast to keep it; but let the door of this cage open the least, and that soul is off. Eagle's wing could not catch it. The lightnings are not swift enough to come up with it. When the soul leaves the body it takes fifty worlds at a bound. And have I no anxiety about it? Have you no anxiety about it?

Care Not for the Body.

"I do not care what you do with my body when my soul is gone, or whether you believe in cremation or inhumation. I shall sleep just as well in a wrapping of sackcloth as in satin lined with eagle's down. But my soul—before I close this discourse I will find out where it will land. Thank God for the intimation of my text, that when we die Jesus takes us. That answers all questions for me. What though there were massive bars between here and the city of light, Jesus could remove them. What though there were great Saharas of darkness, Jesus could illume them. What though I get weary on the way, Christ could lift me on His omnipotent shoulder. What though there were chasms to pass, His hand could transport me. Then let Stephen's prayer be my dying litany: 'Lord Jesus, receive my spirit.' It may be in that hour we will be too feeble to say a long prayer. It may be in that hour we will not be able to say the 'Lord's Prayer,' for it has seven petitions. Perhaps we may be too feeble even to say the infant prayer our mothers taught us, which John Quincy Adams, seventy years of age, said every night when he put his head upon his pillow:

"We may be too feeble to employ either of these familiar forms; but this prayer of Stephen is so short, is so concise, is so earnest, is so comprehensive, we surely will be able to say that: 'Lord Jesus, receive my spirit.' Oh, if that prayer is answered, how sweet it will be to die! This world is clever enough to us. Perhaps it has treated us a great deal better than we deserved to be treated; but if on the dying pillow there shall break the light of that better world, we shall have no more regret than when leaving a small, dark, damp house for one large, beautiful, and capacious. That dying minister in Philadelphia, some years ago, beautifully depicted it when, in the last moment, he threw up his hands and cried out: 'I move into the light!'

An Infinite Calm at Last.

"Pass on now, and I will show you one more picture, and that is Stephen asleep. With a pathos and simplicity peculiar to the Scriptures, the text says of Stephen: 'He fell asleep.' 'Oh,' you say, 'what a place that was to sleep! A hard rock under him, stones falling down upon him, the blood streaming, the mob howling. What a place it was to sleep!' And yet my text takes that symbol of slumber to describe his departure, so sweet was it, so contented was it, so peaceful was it. Stephen had lived a very laborious life. His chief work had been to care for the poor. How many loaves of bread he had distributed, how many bare feet he had sandaled, how many cots of sickness and distress he had blessed with ministries of kindness and love I do not know, yet from the way he lived and the way he preached and the way he died I know he was a laborious Christian. But that is all over now. He has pressed the cup to the last fainting lip. He has taken the last insult from his enemies. The last stone to whose crushing weight he is susceptible has been hurled. Stephen is dead! The Disciples come. They take him up. They wash away the blood from the wounds. They straighten out the bruised limbs. They brush back the tangled hair from the brow, and then they pass around to look upon the calm coutenance of him who had lived for the poor and died for the truth. Stephen asleep!

"I have seen the sea driven with the hurricane until the tangled foam caught in the rigging, and wave rising above wave seemed as if about to storm the heavens, and then I have seen the tempest drop and the waves crouch, and everything become smooth and burnished, as though a camping place for the glories of heaven. So I have seen a man whose life has been tossed and driven coming down at last to an infinite calm in which there was a hush of heaven's lullaby. Stephen asleep!

"I saw such a one. He fought all his days against poverty and against abuse. They traduced his name. They rattled at the doorknob while he was dying with duns for debts he could not pay; yet the peace of God brooded over his pillow, and while the world faded, heaven dawned, and the deepening twilight of earth's night was only the opening twilight of heaven's morn. Not a sigh. Not a tear. Not a struggle. Hush! Stephen asleep!

"I have not the faculty, as many have, to tell the weather. I can never tell by the setting sun whether there will be a drought or not. I cannot tell by the blowing of the wind whether it will be fair weather or foul on the morrow. But I can prophesy, and I will prophesy what weather it will be when you, the Christian, come to die. You may have it very rough now. It may be this week one annoyance, the next another annoyance. It may be this year one bereavement, the next another bereavement. But at the last Christ will come in and darkness will go out. And though there may be no hand to close your eyes, and no breast on which to rest your dying head, and no candle to lift the night, the odors of God's hanging garden will regale your soul, and at your bedside will halt the chariots of the King. No more rents to pay, no more agony because flour has gone up, no more struggle with the world, the flesh, and the devil; but peace—long, deep, everlasting peace. Stephen asleep!

Asleep in Jesus, blessed sleep,
From which none ever wake to weep;
A calm and undisturbed repose,
Uninjured by the last of foes.

Asleep in Jesus, far from thee
Thy kindred and thy graves may be;
But there is still a blessed sleep,
From which none ever wake to weep.

"You have seen enough for one day. No one can successfully examine more than five pictures in a day. Therefore we stop, having seen this cluster of Divine Raphaels—Stephen gazing into heaven; Stephen looking at Christ; Stephen stoned; Stephen in his dying prayer; Stephen asleep."

HOW TO BE SURE IN RELIGION.

Dr. Dowling on the Interpretation of the Saviour's Teachings.

In Grace Church yesterday the Rev. George Thomas Dowling, D. D., of Boston, took as his text John xvi., 17-18: "Then said some of his disciples among themselves, What is this that He saith unto us. A little while and ye shall not see me, and again, a little while and ye shall see me; and because I go unto the Father. They said, therefore, What is this that He saith, A little while? We cannot tell what He saith."

"There is nothing more pathetic," said the preacher, "in the history of that magnificent pagan, Thomas Carlyle, than when, having lost his early faith, he comes home to visit his old father. And as he reaches the little cottage at Ecclefechan, when the night has fallen about him, he hears singing; and then, as he stands outside the open window, the voice of the old man in his simple Scotch dialect, offering up his evening prayer. Strange memories roll in upon him, and quietly he withdraws, and sits down, like many another to-day in the darkness, and away from his father's house, to meditate on the faith which he has lost.

"I for one, cannot understand how any earnest, thoughtful soul can look upon him there, or any like him to-day, with averted gaze, or glance of anger or suspicion. I cannot understand how any man with a heart in him can feel any desire but one which might, if possible, put its arms about him, and lead him back to the old home.

"In these days, my friends, there are honest men, not a few who are sitting out there in the night, who are saying 'I simply do not know what it all means. I can understand my morning newspaper. That deals with things that I can grasp. And when some professor lectures on astronomy, or any other of the phenomena of the universe, I love to hear him. But I will be frank with you, when you preachers talk to me about religion, or religious things, I'm bewildered. Somehow these do not seem real like the rest.' And like these disciples they are saying, 'What is this that He saith? We cannot tell what He saith!'

"Well, the time came when these disciples knew what He said—knew it well enough to live by it and to die by it. And in the spirit of one who comes not to condem, but to help, I want to tell you this morning how they came to know it, and how you may know it too. The English reading of this text would hardly convey our Lord's meaning. They are two different words in the Greek which are each translated here 'see.' A better rendering would be, 'A little while and ye shall not see me, and again, a little while, and you shall perceive me.' He would no longer be with them in the body, but they should feel His presence.

"And here is the central thought of this discourse, one of the fundamental assumptions of modern unbelief is that we can only know that which we can see or touch, or actually demonstrate; as we can for example the proposition in Euclid, that in an isosceles triangle, the angles opposite equal sides are equal to each other. Now, with that assumption I take issue at the very beginning. The deepest truths in life, my friends, are not such as can be proved with mathematical precision; they are felt.

"Who reasons about the great passions of humanity? Do you love your child because it is logical to do so? Logic to the winds! You love that little, flaxen-haired bundle of immaturity because you do love her, and that is all. The same is true of patriotism, of music, and of religion. Our spiritual beliefs rest primarily on an inward sense, a consciousness. And this consciousness, as I tried to show last Sunday morning, indorses in every instance the teaching of Jesus Christ. Thus it is as true of the peace of the home, as our Lord says, it is of the peace of religion; —it passeth all understanding. As He says in our text, these things are perceived. There was wisdom in the old term which designated the prophets as seers; for spiritual truths are primarily discerned, not reasoned out.

"But, now suppose a man says, I do not feel God, nor immortality, nor the appeals of Jesus Christ, nor the truth of the Bible. Well, then, we find in the teaching of our Lord two conditions for perceiving these deeper verities pertaining to our inner life. And they are absolute. The first is that you really want to know, and the second is that you are ready to obey when you do know. For the reality of these things can never be found by speculating upon them, but by interpreting them into daily life.

"If you are not making believe, if you really want to know, you can. Begin this morning on just that ground where you can stand with absolute assurance, and say, 'Here, at least, I am right.' For example, you know it is right to pray. There is no doubt there. Then, this afternoon begin to pray, on your knees, and in the silence of your own room. You know it is right to read of the deeds and the utterances of the best Being who ever trod the earth. No matter yet about the metaphysical questions connected with His person. Then begin to read His words, devoutly and regularly. Begin to-day. There is no doubt thus far. As He was noble, do you be noble. As He was kind and honest, do you be kind and honest.

"And thus, in these experiences of real prayer, uttering no more than you feel, but uttering that sincerely, your own life will grow mellow and spiritual, and these difficulties will disappear, not by being all explained, but as the icefloes disappear, when they leave their frigid climate and find themselves gently enfolded in the embrace of the Gulf Stream. Perhaps they will never be cut away by the keen edge of logic at all, but the time will come when they will not need to be, for they will have been melted by the sun.

"And you shall find that there is a reasoning deeper than logic; and, like these disciples in after years facing the world before the Sanhedrim, you shall be able to exclaim: 'We speak that we do know, and testify that we have seen.' But spiritual perception depends on spiritual character. To know the truth you must first begin by being the truth. And thus, as surely as God's laws in the spiritual universe are eternal, your darkness shall brighten into the early twilight, and your twilight into the dawn. And yours shall be the path of the just, which shineth more and more unto the perfect day. But begin! Begin now!"

FIRST FREE BAPTIST CHURCH.

What Should Be the Work of the Christian Church.

Preaching to the congregation of the First Free Baptist Church at the Grand Opera House yesterday, the Rev. G. B. Cutler of Providence, R. I., took as his text, St. John xi., 39: "Jesus said take away the stone."

"Christ," the preacher began, "says to every life, let Me in. Whoso receiveth Me I will live in him and dwell in him, and he shall be Mine when I make up My crown of jewels. Whatever else we may have, if we have not the heart to sympathize with and help others, we lack the very elements that make up a true Christian life.

"There is no virtue," he continued, "in poverty of itself; there is no virtue in riches of itself but the power to help. Christianity, if it means anything, is practical. All around us are men to-day going down, but we are only better than they because our surroundings in life are better. We have nothing to boast of if we are better; it is only because there is a stone at the door of opportunity.

"God wants the world raised up, and only asks us to roll away the stone from the door of our own possibilities. It is expected of the Christian Church that it has looked up, and found an affinity with God.

"We are not sent out to bury others by doing all that is discouraging to other lives. We are to let light in rather than to prevent the going down of lives.

"We personally bury people often by putting weighty, objectionable doctrines upon them. No wonder there are so many spiritual funerals. Your life, my life, may be the massive stone that keeps another down. To bless and not oppress is the work of the Christian Church. To elevate and ennoble lives is its mission.

"The culture that is born of God is not in touch with the fashions of to-day. We are all of one family; there is no stranger in the household where Christ abides. Self-consciousness should be lost sight of in the knowledge of the past and the fact that we are doing only the bidding of another.

"God wants to credit to us all that He can. The great food of Christian joy is in the truth that, when we have done, in a Christian way, all that we can in rolling away the stone that stands in the way, Christ will raise us up."

CATHOLICISM AND PROTESTANTISM.

Minister Gillies Analyzes These Religions Temperately.

"Catholicism and Protestantism: Their Essential Differences," was the subject of the sermon preached last night by the Rev. William W. Gillies, pastor of the Forsyth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, his text being I. Thessalonians v., 21: "Hold fast that which is good."

The minister conceded that the Catholic Church was a great institution; that its charities were many and laudable, and that its high esteem of the family relation should commend it to all well-thinking people. He disclaimed any animosity against either the Church or its communicants because of their individual beliefs.

Of the Catholic dogmas, the supremacy and infallibility of the Pope and apostolic succession, the preacher contrasted them with the Protestant idea of the supremacy of Christ and attacked the Catholic theory that all people outside of the pale of the Catholic Church were lost, and declared that faith alone was necessary for salvation, according to the Protestant idea.

The claim of the clergy of the Catholic Church to interpret the Bible for the people, he said, was wrong, because even the laity should be accorded the same privileges. The confessional, he said, was simply man's confession to man, which was futile and nonsensical, because man should confess to God alone.

The system of penances was distasteful, too, Mr. Gillies said, because it entailed the performance of an uncongenial duty as compared with the Protestant idea of repentance. Of the worship of the Virgin, Dr. Gillies said that such adoration belonged to God alone.

Of the parochial school system of the Catholics he said that education should be broad, not sectarian.

In conclusion, Dr. Gillies recommended the study of both sides of the case, and to hold fast after choosing.

Story of the Ten Lepers.

In St. Ignatius's Church yesterday the Rev. Father Ritchie preached from St. Luke, xvii., 15: "And one of them, when he saw that he was healed, turned back."

The story, he said, was that of the ten lepers, nine of whom were Jews and the other a Samaritan. They met Christ as He was passing from Samaria to Galilee, and begged Him to heal them. He told them to go show themselves to the priests. Of the ten, but one returned to give thanks—the Samaritan—and Christ, touched by his gratitude, told him to go; that his faith had made him whole.

The moral of the story lay in the worship of the Samaritan in his gratitude, as compared with the joy, but worldliness, of the nine Jews, who, though praising God and being strong in the faith, yet failed to show the humble gratitude of the one.

At the Church of the Puritans.

The Church of the Puritans, Presbyterian, in Harlem, closed since the Spring, was opened yesterday for worship and the work of the Sunday school and Young People's Society.

The pastor, the Rev. C. J. Young, preached in the morning from John xv., 31: "Arise, let us go hence."

The sermon was on the necessity of earnest, energetic work during the coming season.

There was special singing, including one of Gounod's anthems, by the quartet choir, under the leadership of Alfred J. Holden.

GOSPEL AND LABOR PROBLEM

T. V. Powderly Says Churches Are Too Costly for Poor Men, Who Are Treated Better in Saloons.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., Sept. 15.—Five hundred persons assembled in the Prohibition Park auditorium this afternoon to hear an address by Terence V. Powderly on "The Gospel and the Labor Problem."

He said that if the Gospel of Christ had been lived up to as it should have been from the beginning there would be no labor problem as it exists to-day. Men would not be facing each other in opposition as we see them. This opposition arose largely from the fact that the people did not understand and did not even know anything of the needs and conditions of their fellow-men. In the city where was his home it was possible, he said, for a man to walk for an hour through districts filled with homes of the workingmen which were mere hovels, and the scenes and conditions there the residents of another quarter of the city knew nothing of.

There was needed, he declared, an application of the Gospel of Christ in the relations of the wealthy and the workingman, and there was need for it in the churches. The speaker said that some time ago he had attended service in an Episcopalian church the pastor of which was an eloquent preacher, and the entire discourse was upon the need of money for the repair and beautifying of the church and the pastor's house. He visited churches of every denomination—Catholic, Protestant, and Hebrew—and it was the same in all. Not one word for Christ, but all things for men.

Mr. Powderly said he had been asked by a clergyman how it was that the workingmen did not go to church. His reply had been that the churches were built for the wealthy, and were not made for the poor. A millionaire invited to his house a tramp who had once been his boyhood friend. The tramp was shown into the parlor, sank deep into the cushions of an elegantly upholstered chair, and was cordially received by the millionaire, but the tramp felt out of place, and was not easy until he had taken his departure.

So it is in the churches, Mr. Powderly said. One church that he knew of had cost $120,000, and the house for Christ's representative in that church had cost $35,000, and these splendid edifices had been built with the contributions of men who did not earn over $2 per day.

The workingmen went to the saloon, he declared, for, no matter how elegant it was, they were received with the same courtesy and were on terms of equality with the wealthy so long as their money lasted.

THE SAD DEATH OF PROF. RILEY

Caused by a Fractured Skull, Resulting from a Fall from His Bicycle While Going at Full Speed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The death of Prof. C. V. Riley, late Entomologist of the Agricultural Department, which occurred at a late hour last night as the result of a fall from his bicycle, as previously mentioned in these dispatches, not only closed the career of a scientist of international reputation, but completed a triad of fatal accidents which this city has unfortunately suffered in connection with the three most popular athletic sports of America. A promising young student of Georgetown University a few weeks ago died as the monument of suffering from paralysis resulting from injuries inflicted in a college football game. Last week a bright young fellow, member of one of the local amateur baseball clubs, died of injuries caused by a collision while "sliding" to first base, and now Prof. Riley has died from a fractured skull resulting from the reckless habit of many cyclers in riding full speed down steep declivities.

Prof. Riley, though usually classed as a self-made man, had received a careful training in his chosen pursuits. Like Agassiz, whom he resembled in many of his characteristics, he was an adept draughtsman, and illustrated his own researches in natural history. Born in London, England, near the home of the philosopher, Carlyle, he acquired his education chiefly in France and Germany. It was not, however, until he had settled upon an Illinois farm that he, partly from necessity and very largely from natural inclination, devoted his attention to the study of the habits of destructive insects, in which branch of entomology he soon became an acknowledged expert. His investigations of the locust pests of 1874 and 1875 have been accepted as standard sources of information the world over.

Honorary decorations from the leading scientific orders of Europe were freely conferred upon him. He was a journalist and soldier, as well as a scientist, and died when it seemed that his future career, untrammeled by office duties, might lead to far greater results than he had heretofore achieved.

FOR NEW-YORK'S GOOD

A Ship Canal to the Lakes Would Insure Commercial Supremacy.

WOULD DO NO HARM TO THE ERIE

F. W. Houghton and Thomas P. Ball Believe in Immediate Improvement and Then a Waterway for Ships.

Much interest has been aroused among the members of the Maritime Association of the Port of New-York, more familiarly known as the Maritime Exchange, concerning the editorial article that recently appeared in the columns of The New-York Times advocating the construction of a ship canal between Lake Erie and the Hudson, rather than the proposed immediate expenditure of $9,000,000 on lengthening the locks and deepening the Erie, Champlain, and Oswego Canals. The discussion of the suggestion made by The Times, which has been participated in by ex-State Engineer and Surveyor Elnathan Sweet, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, Thomas C. Clarke, Darwin R. James, Alexander E. Orr, and others, has been closely followed by the members of the Maritime Exchange, and a strong sentiment has been created in favor of the proposed ship canal as likely to be of very great benefit to the commerce of New-York.

Francis W. Houghton, the Superintendent of the Maritime Exchange, when asked by a reporter for The New-York Times for an expression of opinion on the subject of canal improvement and the suggested ship canal, promptly acceded to the request.

"I am exceedingly glad," said Mr. Houghton, "and I know that a majority of the members of this Exchange are also very much pleased that an influential journal like The New-York Times has taken up this question of canal improvement at the present juncture, and has thrown open its columns for the purpose of having a full and free discussion of this important subject. It is extremely desirable that this whole matter of canal improvement should be thoroughly ventilated and thus understood, since the people will in a few weeks be called upon to vote for or against the proposed expenditure of $9,000,000 for canal improvement.

"While I have no doubt that many of the members of the Maritime Exchange will be found thoroughly to acquiesce in the suggestion of a ship canal, I think a majority of them favor the immediate improvement of the existing canals, and, that accomplished or under way, would support a plan looking to the construction of a ship canal. The latter would not only cost a great deal of money, but it would consume many years in construction. The demand is urgent and the necessity great for the immediate improvement of the canals. This could be accomplished in a short time if the present proposition is agreed to by the people, and would not and should not be a deterrent to the ultimate construction of a ship canal such as is suggested by The New-York Times.

"The present canal is certainly inefficient—in fact, it is behind the age, but it has been invaluable to the Port of New-York, and has been a material factor in establishing its supremacy. Cheap transportation depends upon the maintenance of our waterways, and if for no other reason than that I am in favor of spending such a sum of money as may be necessary to restore the Erie Canal to a state of efficiency.

"There is much in The Times's suggestion respecting the construction of a ship canal to commend itself. The rivalry between ports is now so great that any plan that will increase the commerce and maintain the supremacy of the Port of New-York is desirable, in my opinion.

"A ship canal such as is proposed—26 feet deep and not less than 125 feet wide at the bottom—would be of material benefit not only to the City of New-York, but to the State and the entire country. There is no question that it would greatly increase the commerce of this city, and if it could be constructed at a sufficiently reasonable cost should commend itself to all who have at heart the interests and commercial supremacy of this city."

Thomas P. Ball of the firm of Thomas P. Ball & Co., ship brokers, 32 South Street, who is a member of the Canal Committee of the Maritime Exchange, also talked with the reporter concerning the desirability and advantages of a ship canal. This is what Mr. Ball said:

"There are, of course, two sides to every story, but I must confess that in the discussion that has been carried on in The New-York Times respecting the proposed ship canal those who have opposed it have not produced any very weighty considerations for disapproving the scheme. There may be differences of opinion as to the amount of money such a canal would cost, whether it is desirable or feasible, and whether the return would justify the outlay, but all must admit the truth of the old maxim, 'Trade begets trade.' No one, I think, can dispute the fact that a ship canal would very materially enhance the commerce of New-York, and that it would be a cause of trade begetting trade.

"However much I may favor a ship canal, I do not think it will alter my opinion of the desirability of immediately doing something that will increase the capacity of the present canal. There is urgent necessity for such a proceeding. I have been interested in the canals ever since the movement was inaugurated to make them free. The Committee on Canals of the Maritime Exchange, of which I am a member, has been unremitting in its advocacy of the canals upon the lines suggested in the proposition that is to be submitted to the people at the ensuing election. I do not think we are likely to change our opinion of the desirability of making the expenditure.

"I presume that unless the canals are improved they are of no use, but in the light of the proposition made by The New-York Times the question arises as to whether it is desirable to improve them beyond the point at present suggested.

"It may be possible that a ship canal would be very desirable, and I for one would not like to put myself on record as opposing it. I can readily understand that the carrying of cargo without breaking bulk would be of very great advantage, and would materially lessen the expense. Everything nowadays is in the direction of reduction of expenses, and that is the way in which money is made. Should this ship canal become an assured fact, vessels could come here from the great lakes without breaking bulk, and thus there would be a material reduction in the item of expense. This, it is true, would save money to certain classes, but in saving for the few you benefit the many.

"It is natural to expect considerable opposition to such a plan as is suggested by The Times, but much of it is, and still more of it will be, on the line of the old cry, 'Why do you want to make New-York a sluiceway for the West?' Years ago that was the stock argument against the construction of the Erie Canal, but I think it will be agreed that the canal has successfully demonstrated the fact that it has been a very valuable sluiceway for this State and this city. I know of no reason why a ship canal should not be equally successful and valuable as the Erie Canal. The argument that a ship canal would be of benefit only to the people living beyond the western limits of this State, and of no benefit to the City of New-York, is, I think, erroneous. I hardly like to criticise so long-headed a man as Mr. Hewitt, but I distinctly disagree with him in that view of the subject.

"I am of the opinion that it would be a material advantage to the people of New-York City. The possible loss to laborers by vessels being enabled to pass from the lakes to New-York without breaking bulk would be offset by the largely increased fleet of vessels at this port, and the greater trade resultant therefrom. The more trade we get, the richer becomes our city, and the many are benefited.

"I do not think, moreover, that there would be a very large proportion of vessels that would proceed direct from Duluth to Liverpool, or other ports of Europe. I am inclined to think that conditions would remain very much as at present, with the exception that lake steamers could come direct to this port and here transfer their cargoes to ocean-going craft. If this were the case, the commerce of New-York would be very materially increased, and, in any event, I can only see increased prosperity and wealth for the people of the City and State of New-York if such a ship canal as is proposed by The New-York Times were constructed. The people residing in the counties of this State through which the canal would pass, would be benefited, in proportion, just as much as the people of New-York City.

"Another point that has occurred to me, is that if a ship canal were built following a route independant of the Erie Canal, the latter could still maintain its usefulness.

"When the elevated railroads were built in this city the stockholders in the surface railroad companies became panic stricken. The elevated railroads, however, have so developed the upper section of the city that the surface railroads carry three passengers to-day where they formerly only carried one. It is quite possible that a ship canal would so greatly increase the commerce of this State that the Erie Canal would still be a valuable and important link in the transportation facilities of the State.

"I must confess that the amount of money The Times estimates as the probable cost of a ship canal is appalling at first sight. But if looked at in the abstract, if it will materially add to the trade of New-York and render her commercial supremacy absolutely safe, the people would not be paying an exorbitant price.

"Theoretically, I am in favor of a ship canal, and am glad that The Times has placed the matter before the public. I am, however, decidedly of opinion that it would be poor economy for the people of the State to vote down the nine-million-dollar appropriation, since the contemplated improvements are matters of urgent necessity. I am afraid that, no matter how desirable a ship canal might be, a long period of agitation must necessarily ensue before its construction could be commenced.

"It is essential that the Erie Canal be maintained in a state of efficiency; it has to-day lost much of its usefulness by the inability of boatmen to carry a sufficiently large cargo to render the business profitable, and a remedy can only be obtained by deepening the canal and lengthening the locks. If the people of the State vote in favor of the appropriation, the improvement could be made in a short space of time, and the canal rendered efficient. I do not think the improvement of the Erie Canal would prejudice a ship canal, but would rather prepare the way for it."

DELISLE'S ESCAPES FROM ASYLUM

Interesting Characteristics of a Swiss, a Favorite Among His People and Well Liked in New-York.

No trace has been found of Louis F. Delisle, who escaped from a "maison de santé" at Whitestone, L. I., last Thursday. He was liked by all who knew him as the proprietor of an eating house in a Fulton Street basement, small and coquettish as the jewel chalets of boxwood which mountain climbers buy at Chamounix from pretty, healthy Swiss maidens. He was a favorite among his country people, several thousands of whom are in New-York, watchmakers, dealers in files, in wines, in musical boxes, and in other wares that are made with minute skill and simple taste. He was learned and exceedingly talkative.

In his eating house he cooked, and his sons were waiters. In the monthly meetings of the Swiss clubs he was a Nestor, whose views on the philosophy of Kant, the style of Rousseau, the humor of Topffer, the novels of Edouard Rod, or the latest poems were authoritative. Artists who knew his qualities went to his table, after the rush of the dinner hour had ceased, and made him talk. He was monotonously happy, but sometimes they sang in chorus the "Ranz des Vaches," and then his eyes had the vague look which Homer lends to the eyes of Juno.

How seductively he talked of Switzerland! He made one love it, a purely democratic country, as free as the air, without castes, without prejudices, intelligent, grave, humorous, well educated, and full of heart! He described its scenes with the care that dramatic poets take with their rhymes. He raised you to the heights of the Matterhorn, and then, incontinently, dropped you into the simplicity of M. de Bacourt's anecdotes. M. de Bacourt was the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France to Switzerland. When he called on the President, "François will be in the potato patch," said the President's wife; "if you watch the soup for a moment, and see that it does not boil over, I will call him for you." Delisle yearned for his native town. When he had money enough, he went to Morend, near Lausanne, bought a farm, a house, which he transformed into a castle, vineyards, cows, sheep, and other attractive elements of his dreams. This happened ten years ago. Those who had known him here and called on him there, told in glowing colors the enchantment of his Eden. It seemed impossible that Delisle could ever become weary of it, but it is the unexpected that happens. Delisle is not the first European who came to New-York, lived here for years, regretting every day the manners of his village, went back to it for the rest of his life, and returned to New-York in a decade. Delisle realized, near Lausanne, that New-York held him by a thousand silken threads which he did not care to break. He was not run over by a trolley car, as some newspapers have said; he simply rolled in the joy of being an American again.

Suddenly one heard that his mind was unbalanced. The reporter called on him at Whitestone, expecting to find him pale, sinister, and similar to King Lear. On the contrary, he was in good humor, correctly dressed, seated in an armchair, and smoking a cigar. With natural gracefulness he invited the reporter to sit by him.

"Oh!" he said, "I am glad to see you. How good it is to meet one of my old boys! Tell me, are you still crazy?"

His eyes were full of affectionate pity, and as the reporter was dazed by his unexpected question, Delisle said impatiently:

"Don't look astonished. I want to know if you have retained the ridiculous habit of composing melodious phrases that do not rhyme and are not made to be sung."

"I have retained that habit," the reporter replied.

"Oh, what folly! Do you suppose that Orpheus would have stemmed torrents or softened tigers if he had talked like a Congressman? But it does not matter, I cannot be angry with one upon whom weighs a fatal threat.

"Don't stare at me. You are a New-Yorker, are you not? Well, I do not know what god New-Yorkers have off

CORNELL'S NEW COLLEGE

Building of the Veterinary Institution Well Under Way.

GREAT CARE IN THE CONSTRUCTION

When Completed It Will Be One of the Most Perfect Colleges Known to the World of Instruction.

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 15.—At the last session of the Legislature a bill was passed, mainly through the efforts of Assemblyman E. C. Stewart of Tompkins County, appropriating $150,000 to Cornell University, for the purpose of building a veterinary college. This appropriation was to be used for the building alone, the Trustees of Cornell University assuming the responsibility of running the college, furnishing instructors, and paying for all research of an experimental nature in the general interests of the State.

Work on the Veterinary College buildings was commenced in July last, the first ground being broken on the 29th of that month. Since that time over fifty men and fourteen teams have been kept busily at work fitting the grounds and laying the foundations. Although only a little over a month has elapsed since work was begun, the buildings have already assumed an imposing appearance, and the walls are about half up.

The work to be done in the college is of such a nature that part of it is best done on the campus and part on the university farm. The site chosen, therefore, is an especially happy one, since it allows the main building to front on East avenue, one of the principal avenues of the campus, thus bringing within this group of brick buildings, including Sage Chapel, Barnes Hall, and Sage College; while the other and smaller buildings, to be used for purposes more properly belonging to the farm, will be erected in the rear, and have access from the farm road.

The Veterinary College group consists of six buildings as originally planned. The first, the main building, will contain a large museum, two lecture rooms, laboratories, and research rooms for the professors. The second will be known as the operating building; the third as the mortuary; the fourth will contain the general ward for non-contagious medical and surgical cases; the fifth the contagious wards, and the sixth will be a small college for the stud groom and his assistants.

The front of the main building is parallel with East Avenue, standing 300 feet back. The space in front will be graded off and built into a small park, thus affording a beautiful entrance to the college. The grounds will not be fenced off in any way from those of the other buildings on either side, but will be planted into each, thus giving a freedom of view, which adds so much to the attractiveness of public grounds. The front of the main building will be 189 feet 6 inches long, and, with a projecting one-story wing, the building will have a depth of about 175 feet. Adding the depth of the main building to the five smaller colleges in the rear, the whole college will extend back from East Avenue fully one-eighth of a mile.

The structure will be three stories in height, with a large basement, consisting of the centre portion, 80 feet long, containing the museums and two flanking pavilions, including the offices and portions of the laboratory.

On the ground floor of the main building will be the museum proper, the business office of the college, the Dean's office, and two laboratories, one for the Professor of Physiology and one for the Professor of Anatomy. In the wing on the same floor will be the anatomical lecture room, the anatomical laboratories, a cloak room, and lavatories for students. On the second floor there will be a museum, a periodical reading room and library, and two laboratories, one for the Professor of Pharmacy and Toxicology and one for the Professor of Materia Medica.

On the third floor will be the histological and microscopical laboratory, 80 feet in length and 20 feet wide; also another for bacteriology and pathology of the same size. Adjoining these will be laboratories for advanced work in the last two subjects. A photographic laboratory and private laboratories for Professors of Histology and Bacteriology will occupy the remaining portion of this floor.

The special laboratories for the professors have been provided for the purpose of giving every facility to carry on advanced research work. The object of the college is not simply to give instruction to students, but also to advance the veterinary science and care for the interests of animal industry in the State. In this respect the Veterinary College resembles the College of Agriculture, which is both a department of the university and an experiment station of the State.

In the operating building there are two rooms—the operating room proper and the forge room. As in all other rooms where clinical work is to be done, skylight is used. Special attention has been paid to the lighting of the building throughout.

In the general ward are stalls for medical and surgical cases which are not contagious. These include ordinary stalls, and special closed stalls for vapor treatment, where a high temperature can be maintained when lung troubles are being cared for, and also what are known as tank stalls, where the horse stands in medicated liquid for hoof diseases.

The contagious ward consists of completely isolated stalls for independent cases of contagious diseases. The college for the stud groom contains room for him and his assistants, so that he may always be on hand for unexpected calls. The mortuary building will receive and preserve animals awaiting use in the anatomical laboratory.

Every precaution has been taken to give facilities for medical and surgical treatment in the college according to the most recent antiseptic theories. All surfaces affected by contagion so as to require daily cleansing will be provided for. Enameled brick and joints covered with a patented enamel that resists the action of all chemicals will be freely used. The plumbing and draining will be carefully done, so as to be of the highest efficiency. No expense is being spared in such matters in an attempt to have everything of the most efficient; yet everything will be plain, with no waste in ornamentation.

The material of which the building is being constructed is yellow pressed brick, with a little stone work. What stone is used will be Indiana limestone, and Ohio sandstone, with Governeur marble for the trimmings and finishings. The basement is built entirely of Gouverneur marble. The interior structure will be of mill construction—a slow burning material, which has been approved by the underwriters of the Factory Mutual Fire Insurance Company. A more ordinary re-pressed brick is being used for the rear colleges.

The plans for the buildings were drawn by Professor of Architecture Osborne of the Cornell faculty. The general contractors, C. Allington & Son of Elmira, will do the carpentry work, but they sublet the masonry work to Collingwood & Donaldson of Buffalo. When completed, the college will be one of the finest devoted to veterinary science in the country. The corps of professors and assistants will number about twenty-five. It will take several months before the college is ready for occupancy. When finished, it will make the thirteenth building on the Cornell campus which has cost $150,000 or over.

VASSAR OPENS NEXT FRIDAY.

No Room to Accommodate All the Freshmen Who Are Coming.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y., Sept. 15.—Friday evening, Sept. 20, will bring back to Vassar over 300 former students and over 200 freshmen. Of the new-comers not more than 80 can be accommodated on the college grounds. Eighty more will be housed in the Windsor, a hotel near Poughkeepsie, which the college has leased for a number of years. The building has been fitted up with new plumbing and steam heating throughout, and will be connected with the college by a trolley line. It will be under the care of Mrs. Curtis and several of the teachers, who will live in the building. The remaining 40 freshmen will find homes in Poughkeepsie or in cottages near the college.

Every incoming class is larger than the preceding one. The entering class four years ago numbered only 120, and was then the largest class ever entered. Already over 60 students have deposited their entrance fees to secure a room for the Fall of 1896. Vassar's need of new dormitories is constantly increasing, but as yet the funds cannot be obtained. The building of the new recitation hall is also postponed for lack of funds. The residence for President Taylor will be begun soon.

President Taylor will spend his six months' leave of absence in Europe, starting in October.

Among the improvements in the college are a new elevator, and a new sewer, built at a cost of $30,000. A large tract of land has been added to the college farm, to be used for purposes of sewerage.

In the culinary department sewer pipes have been put in at a large expense, to carry off the gases from the bakeshops and kitchens. A new icehouse and new dining-hall chairs have been added. Possibly the addition most interesting to the students will be the new chef. It is a witness to the care which this department takes of the servants that the entire force has applied to return.

The new instructors for the year are George Coleman Gow, formerly of Smith College, Professor of Music and organist; Laura J. Wiley, a Vassar graduate of 1877, who took her degree of Ph. D. from Yale in 1894, and for several years past has been a teacher in Packer Institute, instructor in English; Miss Ball, from Cornell, instructor in Latin; Miss Laura Brownell, '95, assistant in the biological department; Miss May Cooley, '93, assitant in the department of physics; Miss Louise May, '94, assistant in the gymnasium.

Among the former instructors who soon return from Europe are Prof. O'Grady, Prof. Salmon, Prof. Herholtz, Miss Underhill, Miss Nerf, and Miss Eplar.

Of last year's graduates a large number is teaching. Five return to Vassar for advanced studies—Miss Helen Ladue, history and economics; Miss Weaver, mathematics; Miss Monsch, biology; Miss E. C. Smith, Greek and Latin, and Miss Phelps, philosophy. Three are studying to become librarians—Miss Mary Houghwout, in the Pratt Library School; Miss Elizabeth Thorn and Miss Abbott, in the Albany State Library. Two are editing a Vassar souvenir book—Miss Fanny Cohen, editor of '95's Vassarion, and Miss Elizabeth Boyd, associate editor of The College Monthly. The new publication will be a historical and descriptive sketch of the college, illustrated with sixty views. It will be published by Chasmar & Co. of New-York.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Preparations for Opening the Next Term on Oct. 1.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 15.—The Naval Academy, which has the only system of salt-water supply in this country, if there be any other in the world, is enlarging its plant by placing in the power house an engine and pump capable of giving 1,000 gallons of water a minute. This doubles the capacity of the plant, and enables the supply to continue in case of accident to one set of pumps. The supply is drawn from deep water in the Severn, and was introduced about twelve years ago under the practical management of Hugh McCluskey, in charge of the gas and steam works of the academy, to meet the heavy charges for water placed on the school by the local water company. The result was a saving of six to eight thousand dollars a year in expense, and a full supply of salt water to closets and bathhouses, and a ready agent for the extinguishment of fires, always at hand by the turning of a valve. The supply will now be extended to the Santee and the other ships at the academy wharves. The engines that keep up the supply never stop running.

The new boathouse for the shells of the naval cadets is practically finished, and awaits the arrival of the boat crews that they may have the shelving in the house put in to suit their needs. The house is 80 feet by 30, and cost, float included, about $1,500. This is a long-needed necessity, and has come none too soon. The cadets who kept up the interest in shells felt keenly what little aid they received from the Government and the officers, while everything was lavished on the gladiators of the gridiron field. The cadets, out of their own pockets, purchased the shells they now own. The present is a happy change. Not only are they to have comfortable quarters and good housing for their boats, but a room is to be set apart in the building exclusively for the use of the crews, and a balcony has been erected on the water side of the house, where, when off the restraint of military routine and the call for practice, the crews can stick up their feet as high as their heads and talk it all over, none daring to molest or make them afraid.

The finishing touches of preparation for the opening of the academy on Oct. 1 are being made in the cutting of the sward and the gathering of the leaves from the sacred precincts. The buildings have been painted and washed up in the sailor's apt way 'until they look like new. The admission of cadets into the academy in September is a slight indication that the new term is approaching, but when the Academy Band bursts forth on Monday next with its regular daily concerts in the grounds, then is the time near when the school will move into its accustomed activities with the precision of clockwork.

For nearly thirty years the academy has had a photographer within the institution, in a house owned by the Government. On July 1 the photographer, under orders of Superintendent Cooper, had to vacate and find quarters outside of the institution. The painter and the repairer of furniture have been given apartments in the vacated gallery, and the removal of the painter has enlarged the carpenter's shop, a cramped-up affair, which a member of the Board of Visitors recently said was a disgrace to the Government.

The fleet of small boats, steam launches, and cutters at the academy is growing to large proportions. The torpedo boat Paul Jones and the yacht Medusa are recent valuable additions to this contingent.

UNION COLLEGE TO OPEN.

Requirements for Entrance More Stringent than Heretofore.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Sept. 15.—The second century of Union College will begin Thursday, Sept. 19, the entrance examinations being held on the two days previous. The requirements for entrance have been somewhat increased, and all not having diplomas from acceptable institutions will be examined in English, rhetoric, arithmetic, algebra, and plain geometry. In the Latin and Greek courses, Allen and Grenough's Latin Grammar, (or its equivalent,) four books of Caesar, six books of Vigil's "Aeneid," Sallust's "Catiline," six orations of Cicero, and prose are required for the degrees of A. B. and Ph. B., and four books of Xenophon's "Anabasis," three books of Homer's "Iliad," and Greek history for the degree of A. B. In the Ph. B. course an equivalent amount of French or German may be substituted for Greek.

Candidates for the degrees of B. S. and C. E. are examined in English, mathematics, geography, United States History, rhetoric, and English literature. The number of hours per week has been raised from fifteen to sixteen at least. The electrical engineering course will be fully established this Fall. Geology, lithology, mineralogy, botany, astronomy, and surveying are omitted from the general engineering course, and in their place are substituted metallurgy, thermo-dynamics, the mathematical theory of electricity and electrical machinery, and special work in electricity and its application to telegraphy, telephone, lighting, power of transmission, and electric railways.

Two months of the Summer vacation will be spent in the shops and testing rooms of the Edison General Electric Company. At graduation the ten students of this course having the highest class standing will be given positions in the works of the company. The list of lecturers in this course is as follows: Capt. Eugene Griffin, E. W. Rice, Jr., George R. Blodgett, A. B.; C. P. Steinmetz, W. H. Knight, A. B.; W. S. R. Emmet, United States Navy; W. B. Potter, Lieut. J. B. Cahoon, United States Navy; A. L. Rohrer, J. B. Blood, M. E.; H. T. F. Erben, M. E.; H. G. Reist, M. E.

President Raymond, Prof. Truax, and Assistant Professor Cole have been in Europe through the Summer.

Silney S. Ashmore, Professor of Latin, has been granted a year's vacation, which he will spend in Italy and Greece. His place will be taken by Instructor George V. Edwards.

Prof. Cole of the English department has resigned, and the department will be divided. Edward Everett Hale, Jr., is teaching rhetoric and logic, to which professorship he was elected last Winter. John I. Bennett will act as instructor of Greek.

A freshman class of over 100 is expected, but there will be no accommodation for more until the new dormitory promised by the Chicago alumni is erected. It will be supplied with all the latest conveniences, and placed back of the library. Frederick Law Olmsted is the architect.

PLAYED BALL IN THE THEATRE

An Amusing Performance During Francis Wilson's Matinee.

The audience at Abbey's Theatre Saturday afternoon enjoyed itself almost as much between the acts with the performances of an unknown artist as it did with the work of Francis Wilson and his company on the stage. The unknown was a boy, probably about six years old, who sat with a woman, presumably his mother, in an aisle seat, about half way down the auditorium. The youngster, who was very pretty, was dressed in a sailor suit, and bore the letters "U. S. N." on his breast. He had brought a good-sized rubber ball with him to the theatre, and with this he proceeded to amuse both himself and the audience.

Before the opera, "The Chieftain," began, and while the audience was being seated by the ushers, this boy took up his position in the aisle and began to play ball. He would toss his ball far up the aisle, and catch it as it rolled down to him on its return voyage. Men and women going to their seats were met by this ever-rolling ball, and some of them came near falling in their efforts to avoid it. Sometimes it would take a zig-zag course, and lose itself under the seats. Then the boy would search diligently for it until he found it, making people rise from their seats to enable him to secure it. His mother paid no attention to him, and apparently did not see the trouble he was making, and the polite ushers did not interfere with him.

While the first act of "The Chieftain" was being played the youth subsided to his seat, and apparently enjoyed the performance, his ball being kept out of sight; but the minute the curtain dropped he was in the aisle again, manoeuvring with the ball, with the entire audience intently watching him. He had an exciting ball game until the curtain rose again, when he again took his seat. This is the first case on record of a ball game in a theatre, and it seemed to amuse the audience greatly. Nobody uttered a complaint, and the youngster was uninterrupted during his game.

Schlagel Thinks He Is a Priest.

Valentine Schlagel of 128 East Fourth Street was committed to Bellevue Hospital for examination as to his sanity by Magistrate Brann in Essex Market Court yesterday. The complainant was his wife, who said that her husband imagined he was a priest, and that she was not his wife. While he was praying Saturday night he set fire to a trunk in his rooms, and but for the prompt work of Policeman Stransky of the Fifth Street Station serious damage would have been done.

One Life Lost—A Parrot's.

A fire at 71 Eldridge Street yesterday morning did no damage to building or stock, but cost a life—that of a parrot. The parrot was not the kind of bird which at fires exclaims: "Phew, what smoke!" and "Save the baby, some one!" He was very ordinary, and when the smoke poured into the room he just inhaled it, and died without saying a word.

THE CARE OF THE INSANE

Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler's Proposition to the Mayor.

FOR MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL.

In Behalf of the State Charities Aid Association She Favors the Bill Which Failed Last Winter.

Miss Louisa Lee Schuyler of the State Charities Aid Association has sent the following letter to Mayor Strong, in which she asks him to approve of her proposition to secure the repassage of the Manhattan State Hospital bill for the State care of the insane of this county:

New-York, July 30, 1895.

William L. Strong, Mayor of the City of New-York:

Dear Sir: As Chairman of the Committee of the State Charities Aid Association on Legislation for the Insane, I desire to submit for your consideration the following proposition.

I do so without hesitation, knowing your interest in the reform movement initiated by this association nine years ago, and now nearly completed, whereby the dependent insane of all the counties of the State are to be cared for in State hospitals, the entire expense of their support and medical treatment to be borne by the State. New-York is now the only county which has not yet come into the State care system.

To bring New-York County into this system, to claim and obtain for her dependent insane the same care which the State gives to the dependent insane of all other counties, was the object of the Manhattan State Hospital bill, which has recently failed of enactment.

The bill was drafted last Winter by a committee of the association, in continuation of the State care reform movement begun in 1886, and in accordance with the recommendation, made in your first message as Mayor of this city, that our dependent insane should be transferred to the care of the State.

Before introduction the bill was submitted to you for your consideration and approval as Chief Magistrate of this city. I well remember the several meetings at the City Hall and at your house, when the bill was carefully read over, section by section, and when several important amendments, suggested by yourself, were incorporated into it. As perfected and introduced it had your full approval.

The Manhattan State Hospital bill was introduced in the Senate by Mr. Cantor, in the Assembly by Mr. Conkling, and to these gentlemen we are indebted for having secured its passage by the unanimous vote of both houses.

And here may I be pardoned the digression of referring to an unwritten law of the association, which has never possibly been unanimous vote. It is simply always to have asked for our measures, irrespective of which party might be in power, the support of all members of the Legislature, on the ground that when philanthropy opens the door to politics it should step out of the window. And the faith we hold that our legislators, equally with ourselves, earnestly desire to alleviate suffering and to help the helpless, has been justified. For twenty years they have passed every law we have asked for, sooner or later, always as philanthropic measures, never as party measures. This testimony to our political leaders, to our representatives of all parties in the Legislature, is due and is gratefully acknowledged. Even through the stormy session of last Winter the only city reform measures of importance which were passed by unanimous vote were the two bills drafted by this association; one for the division of the Department of Charities and Correction into separate departments, the other the bill for giving better care to our dependent insane.

Not without amendment was this last bill passed. The amendments made by the Assembly had your consent and our full approval. In the Senate, on the contrary, an amendment in the form of a new section was added to the bill at the close of the session, which we deeply regretted, but were powerless to avert. It was occasioned by the fact that for two years, (1893 and 1894,) under a former administration, New-York City had refused to pay its share of the State taxes, duly assessed and levied for the support of the dependent insane of the State. The matter was and is still pending in the courts, where it would seem properly to belong. But in Albany last Winter the Controller's office was embarrassed by the non-payment of these taxes, the sentiment in the Legislature was overwhelming that they were justly due and should be paid, with the result that the section already referred to was added to the bill. This section declared, in substance, that the law should remain inoperative until the back taxes had been paid into the State Treasury. (Section 15.)

Thus amended the bill was passed. The hearing which followed at the City Hall, when members of this association appeared before you to urge your approval of the measure, and the subsequent fate of the bill, are of too recent date to be more than referred to.

Nor do we desire to dwell upon the various causes which combined to bring about the defeat of this most important philanthropic measure of the session. Only, in all justice, one must note the strange fatality that those who have been most criticised for failure to act upon this bill have been in full sympathy with its objects, and yet were unable, from conscientious scruples or constitutional requirement, to give it their official approval.

And now for the future. In a recent conversation you have assured me, as has also the Counsel to the Corporation, that we all agree in desiring to secure the care of the State for our dependent insane. In desiring to have our county asylums reorganized as a State hospital, and this as speedily as possible. How best, and how soon can this be done?

My proposition is simply, with your approval, to ask the Legislature of 1896 to pass the Manhattan State Hospital bill over again in the early days of the session—the identical bill which last Spring received the unanimous vote of both houses. One alteration in it would, however, be needed. For January, 1896, the distribution between the State and the city over the back taxes will undoubtedly have been determined by the Court of Appeals, consequently that disturbing element need not enter into the proposed legislation. With this factor eliminated you have already informed me, the bill of 1895 would have received your approval. I would now ask it for the same measure, (less the fifteenth section,) should the Legislature of 1896 be willing to pass the bill again.

One other very important element in favor of the new bill would be that no appropriation would be needed to give effect to the law, and therefore it could go into operation immediately. It is not generally understood that the Manhattan State Hospital bill (had it become law) could not, under any conditions, have become operative before Oct. 1 next, simply because there would have been no money in the State Treasury for the maintenance of that hospital, which exceeds of the special tax levy of 1895 for the support of the insane not becoming available until Oct. 1 next, the beginning of the fiscal year for which the tax was levied.

We are assured by the State Commission in Lunacy that the proportion of this State tax levy, which the Legislature intended should be used for the insane of this city, amounts to not less than $1,200,000, and that this money will not be used for any other purpose. If, therefore, the new bill should become law as early as Feb. 1, (and we have no reason to doubt that for such a humane purpose, and one so urgently needed, the Legislature would consent to give it speedy passage,) the object we hope for could be realized, after a delay of four months only.

To accomplish this object the hearty co-operation of many persons must be obtained, and, first of all, that of the Mayor of the City of New-York.

Should you assent to this proposition, I am confident that the association can ask for and will receive assurances of support from other influential quarters, which will surely bring about the desired result before many months have elapsed. Thus, possibly as early as Feb. 1, 1896, the Manhattan State Hospital may be made to open its doors, and our dependent insane receive, thenceforth, the improved care and comfort which the State provides, and which they so much need. Very respectfully yours,

LOUISA LEE SCHUYLER,

Chairman Committee on Legislation for the Insane, State Charities Aid Association.

The President of the State Charities Aid Association, which has worked earnestly for State care of the insane, is Joseph H. Choate. The Vice President is Mrs. William B. Rice; the Treasurer, Charles S. Fairchild, and the Secretary, Homer Folks.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Merckel vs. Stimmel.

Class II.—2—Cambreling vs. Graham.

Class IV.—3—Bowen vs. Weed. 4—Shaw vs. United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company. 5—Bell vs. Weinstein. 6—Lamadud vs. Chadwick. 7—Dexter vs. Kaplan.

Class VII.—8—Wolff vs. Groh. 9—Dple vs. Kaiser Wilhelm Yeast Company.

Class VIII.—10—Osterling vs. Fine. 11—Hatch vs. Zeller. 12—Elkins vs. Silvermann. 13—Cohn vs. Cohn. 14—Burnett vs. Strait. 15—Aronson vs. Fraser. 16—Cochran vs. Vernam. 17—Schramm vs. Masche. 18—Powers vs. Birdsall. 19—Berliner vs. State National Bank. 20—Gross vs. Schneider. 21—Bostwick vs. Bostwick. 22—Murray vs. Richardson. 23—Consolidated Telegraph and News Company vs. Klernan News Agency. 24—Schwarz vs. Supreme Council, American Legion of Honor. 25—Toccolo vs. Connors. 26—Steffens vs. Steffens. 27—Lyons vs. Owens. 28—Matter of Moneypenny. 29—Koerner vs. Neuman. 30—Sprague Electric Railway and Motor Company vs. Steubenville Street Railway Company. 31—Jongelmann vs. Welde. 32—Sam vs. Beaudet. 33—Spirs vs. Rambaut. 34—Gelnaud vs. Hollins. 35—Fossette vs. Browne. 36—Goode vs. Browne. 37—Meehan vs. Greenwich Savings Bank. 38—Hardin vs. North American Phonograph Company. 39—Tobish vs. Goldstein. 40—Mahoney vs. O'Brien. 41—Murray vs. Brooks. 42—People, &c., vs. Wolff. 43—People, &c., vs. Burke. 44—Phoenix National Bank vs. New-York Fur Cutting Company. 45—Williams vs. Sullivan. 46—People, &c., vs. Garrahan. 47—People, &c., vs. Cohn. 48—Shaw vs. Vernam. 49—Bergin vs. Deering. 50—O'Keefe vs. Kelly.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Fryor, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. 9—Reynolds vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 12 M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate, at 10:30 A. M. — Elizabeth Courtney, Lewis S. Levy, Mary Klens, Mary V. Collins, Henrietta Kurz, James Jarrett, Eugene Kubitzky. At 2 P. M.—Henry Hose, Theresa F. Allen, William G. Dominick, Moses B. Maclay, August F. Strohaecker.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Held in County Court House. Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Contested wills of: 978—Robert L. Darragh. 1071—Elizabeth L. Strong. 1082—Emma Moyckel. 1020—Mary L. Jones. 1083—Louis Grunhut. 1084—Carl H. Steller. 1085—Samuel W. Gilham. 1086—Peter Lenzinger. 1087—Mary L. Davis Shepherd. 1088—Benjamin F. Constable. 1089—Marselus Pryer. 1079—Zefa Heyward. 1077—Alexander Meiville. 1080—Henry Olsen. 1090—Amelia V. Wilson.

CITY COURT — General Term. — Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Botty, J.—Held in Room 15 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Weeks for The People.

1—Edward Connolly. 2—James Goss. 3—Eddia Cauly. 4—Charles Smith and Charles Hemingdale. 5—Salvini Parisi. 6—Frank Welsh. 7—Anthony Washington and William Creasy. 8—Thomas Whittaker and Thomas Kelly. 9—Pennachio Bartolomes. 10—Mary Walsh. 11—Francis Carr. 12—George B. Gilbert. 13—William Jackson. 14—Giuseppi Rasano. 15—Edward Ford.

Pleadings.—1—Frederick H. Rohter. 2—Annie Sweeney. 3—Louis Dovaloritch. 4—George Stone. 5—Charles F. Spencer. 6—Thomas J. Carroll. 7—Percy Boerum. 8—Harry Brown. 9—Michael Quinn. 10—Harry Jones. 11—Frank Corbett. 12—Charles Pustolka. 13—Robert McCoy. 14—Frank Robbins and Harry Johnston. 15—Herbert Schlatter. 16—Amelia Gastelbled. 17—Edward A. Davis.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Allison, J. — Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for The People.

1—Francesca La Grande. 2—Adolph Brommond. 3—Everett C. Angell. 4—Edward Connolly. 5—Genaro Donato. 6—Frano Barriano. 7—Walter Thompson. 8—Denis Shanahan. 9—Edward Klewitz and Michael Cathaldo. 10—Michael Kutzlis. 11—John Ryan. 12—Raffael Ilaria. 13—William B. Joyce. 14—William Bryant. 15—Michael J. Kane.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Osborne for The People.

1—John McMartin. 2—William Gleason and Patrick Kearney. 3—Charles Pielzer. 4—George Stone. 5—Nellie Hagen. 6—John M. Finkbone. 7—Moses Goldstein. 8—Michael Robino. 9—James Sullivan. 10—James Mahoney. 11—Edwin Murray. 12—William O'Brien. 13—Edgar Shoemaker. 14—Recaldo H. Benton. 15—Diedrich Tragman. 16—Charles E. Ackron.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.

Pine vs. Greenberg—Lewis L. Delafield. Button vs. Burpee—David B. Ogden.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDAR.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Cornelia De Witt Plummer, Catharine Hartman, Caroline Langdon, Mary Suydam, Matilda Shay, Ellen Ahern, Anna M. Bohn, Frederick Walbrach, Charles R. Karutz, Eva M. Bourgman, Geraline Blandechin, William Wehr, Patrick Boden, Louis Zehlel, Joseph Walker, Henry Walter, Catharine Lydon, Walter F. Davison, William H. Williams, Gustav Ortung, John C. Eagan, and Edwin B. Clayton. The accounting in the estate of Catharine Hackett, James W. Page, and Robert S. Hayward. No contested calendar.

Mean Capitalists.

From Harlem Life.

O'Flaherty—Sure, the dirthy maneness of thim capitalists does bate all.

Bostwick—Why, I heard that the company had voluntarily raised your wages 10 per cent.

O'Flaherty—That's jist phwat they done, an' niver gev us the chance to go on strike first!

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 21 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 2 AM for Europe, per steamship Spree, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Spree.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship Paris, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Paris";) at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark";) at 1 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Europe, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown.

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Rotterdam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Rotterdam.")

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Gascogne, via Havre; at 5 AM for Europe, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Etruria";) at 6 AM for Germany, per steamship Ems, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Ems";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed per Maasdam";) at 11 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, Guatemala, and Bocas del Toro, per steamers from New-Orleans; at 3 PM (supplementary 3:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Alfred Dumois; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship Seneca, via Limon; at 30 AM for Jamaica and Cape Gracias, per steamship Regulus, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Regulus";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Athos; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Gulf of Akaba; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Seneca, via Havana; at 3 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Indian Prince.

THURSDAY.—At 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

FRIDAY.—At 8 AM for Mexico, per steamship C. Conchal, via Vera Cruz and Progreso, (letters must be directed "per C. Conchal";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Allianca, (letters must be directed "per Allianca";) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and Pacific ports, per steamship Newport, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Newport.")

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alene; at 2 PM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Tuxtepec, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan";) at 1 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Endeavour.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, closé at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by mail or sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Strathnevis, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. *20 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, specially addressed only, per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Oct. *7 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Oct. *12 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100. Spree, Tu., Sept. 17, 5 AM Aller, Tu., Oct. 1, 8 AM Ems, Sat., Sept. 21, 9 AM Trave, Sat., Oct. 5, 9 AM Havel, Tu., Sept. 24, 9 AM Lahn, Tu., Oct. 8, 7 AM Kaiser W. II., Sep. 28, 5AM Fulda, Sat., Oct. 12, 9 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

Saale, Sat., Sept. 28, M|Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Naples, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Philа., Penn.

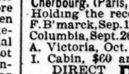
GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE,

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*F. Bismarck...Oct. 16, 1P|Fulda.....Jan., 16.
†Kaiser W. II...Nov. 2 |*Columbia.....Nov. 23.
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6. |†Ems .....Nov. 30.

All steamers sail at 11 A. M.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | N. German Lloyd S.S.Co. Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.



HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg. Holding the record for fastest time on this route. F. B'mark, Sep. 18, 11 AM Normannia, Oct. 10, 11 AM Columbia, Sept. 26, 11 AM A. Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 AM I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 & $50.
DIRECT Paris. WITHOUT CHANNEL ROUTE TO PARIS. CROSSING
Passengers conveyed from Cherbourg to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.
PARIS.....Sept. 18|PARIS.....Oct. 9
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 25|ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 16
NEW-YORK.....Oct

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Reaction in the Security Market Covering the Entire List.

TRICKS OF TRADERS ENCOURAGED

Accident of Gold Exports Used to Depress Prices and Force Limited Liquidation While the Business Outlook Improved.

MONDAY—A. M.

Observers of the financial situation who look for more than superficial tendencies had reason for surprise in the course of the security market last week. Reaction is always to be expected after long and substantial advance. An upward movement is not exempted from liability to excess. The natural operation of the security market is to swing in its progress, from causes well understood. Having enjoyed continuous improvement lasting over several weeks, prices yielded, as any one might have supposed they would do. But that the market should have been handed over to professional control for the greater part of a week in the face of conditions that had furnished the real basis for its advance could not have been anticipated. In that respect the market furnished a case of the unexpected happening.

Results in themselves were hardly disquieting. Active stocks lost only a small percentage of their advance. As compared with a fortnight ago, when many thought a reaction due, prices are still good. Since it is much easier usually to destroy than to build, the present level must have been reached through agencies bearing in no way on merits, values, or prospects. On the contrary, the actual news relating to properties with which the market is concerned has been encouraging.

Government crop figures, issued last week, insure handsome returns to the farmers and to the railroads. The vast section in which crops are raised will certainly enjoy trade activity this year to an exceptional degree. Iron and steel continue in as great demand as at any time. The Iron Age's monthly record of furnaces in blast shows that the United States is producing more iron than ever before, and more than any other country. Capital held idly in the banks is finding employment. Currency shipments to the West and South have become large. Trade requirements and the movement of the crops account for it. The weekly statement of the city banks shows that loans are expanding rapidly; that legal tender holdings are falling away toward normal proportions, and that at last inroads on the surplus reserve have begun, which promise early relief from that unwieldy drawback to banking prosperity. Exports of grain were reported through the week in increasing quantities. Relying on receipts from this source, which will make money plentiful, importers are adding to their stocks, domestic merchants are shaking off the timidity that dwarfed enterprise, and the banks find such demand for accommodation that rates of interest have advanced.

Conditions no better than these, if as good as these, brought on the upward movement. They are now assured, while before they were mainly in prospect. Every promise of prosperity has been strengthened, and many have been met. The situation and outlook could not in reason be better.

As against these wholesale and inspiriting reports of good things accomplished, and in view, there were shipments last week of $7,200,000 of Treasury gold, which reduced the surplus reserve to about $96,300,000. When Lazard Frères joined the shippers, taking $2,500,000 for Saturday's export, the traders who had got only scant comfort from the market's normal reaction were pleased to announce that the bond syndicate had fallen apart, and would no longer assist the Government. While the announcement was by no means credited, even before the authoritative denial of it, supporters of the market seemed not unwilling to give the traders rope on it. The result was that prices reached a level which offered bargains to buyers, even if they may have forced limited liquidation, and which are likely in the near future to seem exceedingly cheap.

The banks have shown their spirit at this juncture, when three of them deposited $900,000 in gold on Friday, another having given the syndicate $1,500,000 earlier in the week. No doubt is felt that, as it may seem expedient to do so, the syndicate may command whatever gold it may require from the bank vaults. There is abundance of it available for all purposes. The extent to which it may be used will depend upon circumstances, of which the syndicate will properly be the judge.

Mr. Morgan having set at rest any possible question of the syndicate's intention to hold indefinitely its helpful attitude toward the Government, there is reason to look for deposits of gold sufficient to make good the reserve. On the other hand, it cannot be supposed that the syndicate intends to offset by continued gold deposits at any inconvenience or sacrifice, the operation of a mischievous currency system. Congress cannot shift its responsibilities to the syndicate. The Treasury may reasonably look to the syndicate for help until Congress shall be in session. By that time the lesson of the last week ought to be well learned by the lawmakers. Its significance, apart from the tactics of traders, would seem to point to a remedy which will give play to natural conditions and not leave them subject to small fluctuations in the supply of gold coin.

Signs that rates of foreign exchange will decline materially soon can hardly be mistaken. The laws of trade are at work in that direction. Already the decline has begun. For reasons previously indicated in this column in a broad way, that market may be expected forthwith. Bankers agree that the time has come to check outside dealings in exchange. That can be done only by reducing the rate. Thereafter the supply of commercial bills ought to force further concessions. Those who are most familiar with conditions ruling the exchange market say it cannot be possible that gold exports can much longer be a disturbing financial factor. Relief from that pressure would inevitably restore a booming security market.

The following gives the highest and lowest prices for the week and the closing prices for the corresponding week last year:

	High-est.	Low-est.	Closing. Sept. 15, '94.
Alton & Terre Haute	67½	66⅞	..
American Cotton Oil	25	22	84⅛
American Cotton Oil pf	73	70½	79½
*American Sugar Ref	113¼	103¼	105¼
*American Sugar Ref. pf	108	99	98¼
Amer. Tele. & Cable Co	94	92	91
American Tobacco	97⅛	94¼	104½
American Tobacco pf	109	109	107⅞
At., Top. & S. F. 8d imp.	22⅜	19	..
A., T. & S. F. pf. when iss.	35	31½	..
Atlantic & Pacific	1¼	1¼	1⅜
Baltimore & Ohio	66¾	65½	78⅜
Bay State Gas	10¼	10¼	..
Canada Southern	56¼	53¼	52¼
Canadian Pacific	56½	56	65¼
Central Pacific	20	20	16¼
Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅜	19½	20½
Chicago Gas	64	61⅞	70⅝
Chic. & Eastern Ill	53	52½	..
Chic. & Northwestern	106¼	101⅝	104½
Chic., Bur. & Quincy	90⅝	88¾	75⅜
C., C., C. & St. Louis	48¾	43	39½
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	94	93	..
C., M. & St. Paul	73⅝	72⅜	65¼
C., M. & St. Paul pf	130	120⅝	122½
Chic., Rock Island & P.	83	76¼	64½
Col. Coal & Iron, dev	7⅞	6⅝	9
Col. Fuel & Iron	41½	36¼	24
Col., H. V. & Tol	24⅝	24	19⅜
Con. Gas Co	144½	142	123½
Delaware & Hudson	138¼	130½	137
Del., Lack. & West	165¼	161⅞	178⅞
Denver & Rio Grande	17⅝	16¾	..
Denver & Rio Grande pf	55½	52	35
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	10½	10	..
Detroit Gas	30½	30¼	..
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	20⅜	18	..
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y	99⅜	90½	102⅝
Erie Tel. & Tel	65	60¾	..
General Electric	41	36⅝	38¾
Great Northern pf	125	125	..
Illinois Central	104⅝	101¼	94½
Illinois Steel Co	77	76½	..
Iowa Central	11½	10¼	8⅞
Iowa Central pf	35	34	32
Keokuk & Des Moines	4½	4¼	..
Laclede Gas	28⅞	27	19
Laclede Gas pf	86½	85½	73
Lake Erie & Western	25¾	23⅝	18
Lake Erie & Western pf	80⅜	78	73½
Lake Shore	150¾	144	136
*L. I. Trac., all in. pd	21	20	..
Louisville & Nashville	65⅝	61½	55⅜
Louis., New-Alb. & C	10	8½	8⅞
Louis., New-A. & C. pf	29¼	28	25
Manhattan Beach	7	7	..
Manhatan Con	113¼	†110⅜	119½
Michigan Central	101¾	101½	98
Minneapolis & St. Louis	25⅞	24½	..
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	86	86	..
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	62	59	..
Minnesota Iron	70⅜	67¼	50
Missouri Pacific	42½	34⅝	29¼
Missouri, Kan. & Texas	19	17	15¼
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	41	35⅝	28⅜
*National Lead Co	35⅝	32	41¼
*National Lead Co. pf	91¼	91	88¾
National Linseed Oil	26½	25	16½
National Starch 1st pf	50	50	..
New-Jersey Central	114½	109	114⅞
New-York Central	103⅝	101	101¼
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd	61½	58	..
N. Y. & N. H., rights	19¾	19⅜	..
N. Y., Chicago & St. L	16¼	15⅝	15
N. Y., Chi & St. L. 2d pf	32½	31½	..
N. Y., L. E. & Western	9¼	8¾	15⅝
N. Y., L. E. & West. pf	23⅞	22⅜	..
N. Y., Sus. & West	14	12⅜	17
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf	38	33	37½
Norfolk & Western	4¼	4	8⅛
Norfolk & Western pf	14¾	14⅜	25¾
North American	5¾	5½	4⅜
Northern Pacific	5⅞	5⅝	5
Northern Pacific pf	19¼	18⅝	18
Ohio Southern	10	10	..
Ontario Mining	10	10	..
Ontario & Western	18⅜	17	17
Oregon Improvement	9	9	18¼
Oregon Railway & Nav	24	24	..
Oregon S. L. & U. N	10¼	10	9
Pacific Mail	34⅜	30¼	15½
Peoria & Eastern	10	9⅛	..
Peo., Dec. & Evansville	6¾	6¼	4¼
Philada. & Reading	21⅝	18¾	20½
Pittsburg & Western pf	34	32	26
P., C., C. & St. L	20	18¾	20
P., C., C. & St. L. pf	59	56	53
Pullman Palace Car Co	174	173	..
Rio Grande Western	18½	18¼	..
Rio Grande Western pf	43½	41½	..
Rome, Wat. & Ogdens	118	118	..
St. Louis Southwestern	9¼	8	5
St. Louis Southwest. pf	19⅞	17	9½
St. Paul & Duluth	35	32	..
St. Paul & Duluth pf	91	91	..
St. Paul & Omaha	44½	41½	37
St. Paul & Omaha pf	121	120¼	113½
Silver bullion certificates	67¼	67¼	..
Southern Pacific	26	24	20½
Southern Railway	13⅜	12¼	12⅞
Southern Railway pf	42¼	37⅝	44½
Tennessee Coal & Iron	46⅝	40	18¾
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	102¾	100½	..
Texas Pacific	13½	11½	10⅜
T., A. A. & N. M	2⅞	2	5⅝
*Tol., St. L. & Kan. City	10	10	..
Union Pacific	15⅞	14¼	12⅞
U. P., Den. & Gulf	7¼	6	5
*U. S. Cord., 3d in. pd	7⅝	6¾	..
*U. S. Cord., 4th in. pd	7⅞	7⅜	..
*U. S. Cord. pf., 3d in. pd	14½	14	..
*U. S. Cord. pf., 4th in. pd	15½	15	..
*U. S. Cord. gtd., 3d in. pd	27¾	27¾	..
*U. S. Cord. gtd., 4th in. pd	31⅜	31	..
United States Express	49	49	..
United States Rubber	40⅜	39½	40¼
United States Rubber pf	94½	94⅜	95
*United States Leather	17	15½	11⅜
*United States Leather pf	87⅞	84	63¼
Wabash	16	9¼	7⅛
Wabash pf	25⅜	21⅞	15½
Western Union Telegraph	94½	92½	90⅞
*Western Union Beef	9	9	..
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16⅜	15¼	12⅞
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	50⅜	50	45¾
Wisconsin Central	7	5⅝	..

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil 8s.....1
Chicago & Ind. C. 1st.....1¼
Norfolk & Western 100-year 5s.....1

DECLINED.

At., T. & S. F. 4s, t. r.....3½
At., T. & S. F. 4s, when iss.....2⅜
At., T. & S. F. 2d.....4½
At., T. & S. F. adj. 4s.....1½
Chesapeake & Ohio gen 4½s.....1¼
Ches. & Ohio, R. & A. 1st cn.....1¼
Chicago & Northern Pacific 1st, t. r.....3
Col. & Ninth Avenue 1st.....2
C., H. V. & T. 5s.....1½
Col. Midland 4s, t. r.....1½
Erie 2d con.....1½
Erie 2d cn. cfs.....1⅜
Fort Worth & D. C. 1st.....1½
Int. & Great Northern 2d.....2
Iron Mountain gen.....3
Kan. Pacific con., t. r.....4½
Kan. City & Pacific 1st.....1½
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s.....1
Kansas & Texas 2d.....2½
Kansas & Texas 5s.....1
Lehigh & W. B. con. as.....1⅜
Lex. & Pavonia Ferry 1st.....1
Mobile & Ohio gen.....1½
Northern Pacific 2d.....1½
Northern Pacific con.....1
Northern Pacific con., t. r.....1½
Ohio Southern 1st.....2½
Oregon Improvement con.....1½
Oregon Improvement 1st.....1⅞
Oregon Short Line 6s.....1½
Oregon R. & N. cn 5s, t. r.....1½
Oregon S. L. & U. N. con. pf.....2½
Philadelphia & Read. 1st pf. inc.....4
Philadelphia & Read. 2d pf. inc.....3
Philadelphia & Read. 3d pf. inc.....1⅝
Philadelphia & Read. gen.....2½
Philadelphia & Read. gen., t. r.....1½
Rio Grande Western 1st.....2½
Rock Island 5s, c.....1⅜
St. L. & Grand Island 1st.....1
St. Louis & S. F. con. 4s.....2½
St. Louis Southwestern 1st.....1½
St. Louis Southwestern 2d.....2½
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s.....1
Southern Railway 5s.....1
Texas Pacific 1st.....1¾
Texas Pacific 2d.....2½
Union Pacific col. tr. 6s.....1½
U. P., D. & G. 1st.....2½
United States Cordage 1st, t. r.....4
Virginia Midland gen.....1
Wabash 2d.....2
W. New-York & Pennsylvania gen.....1½
W. New-York & Pennsylvania inc.....1½
Wisconsin Central 1st, t. r.....3½

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Minnesota Iron.....1½
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City.....1

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil.....1½
American Cotton Oil pf.....2
American Sugar Refining.....6⅜
American Sugar Refining pf.....1¼
American Tobacco pf.....1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 3d pd.....3¼
Atch., Topeka & S. F. pf., when issued..3½
Bay State Gas.....1½
Canada Southern.....2¼
Canadian Pacific.....1⅜
Chesapeake & Ohio.....1½
Chicago Gas.....2⅝
Chicago & Eastern Illinois.....1
Chicago & Northwestern.....4
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy.....6½
C., C., C. & St. Louis.....5
Chicago, M. & St. Paul.....5
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific.....6½
Colorado Fuel & Iron.....2½
Consolidated Gas.....1½
Delaware & Hudson.....3⅛
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.....4⅜
Denver & Rio Grande pf.....1¼
Distilling & Cattle Feeding.....2⅜
Edison Electric Ill. of New-York.....1¼
Erie Tel. & Tel.....1¼
General Electric.....3½
Illinois Central.....4⅜
Iowa Central.....1
Iowa Central pf.....1½
Laclede Gas.....1⅜
Lake Erie & Western.....2⅛
Lake Erie & Western pf.....2½
Lake Shore.....3½
Long Island Traction, all as. paid.....1⅞
Louisville & Nashville.....3⅜
Louis., New-Albany & Chicago.....1½
Louis., New-Albany & Chicago pf.....1½
Manhattan.....1½
Michigan Central.....1½
Minnesota & St. Louis.....2
Minnesota & St. Louis 2d pf.....2⅜
Missouri Pacific.....6⅜
Missouri, Kansas & Texas.....1½
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.....4⅜
National Lead.....2
National Linseed Oil.....2½
New-Jersey Central.....4
New-York Central.....2
New-York & New-England.....2½
New-York, Lake Erie & Western pf.....2½
New-York, Susquehanna & Western.....1⅜
New-York, Susquehanna & Western pf..3
New-York, Ontario & Western.....1⅜
Oregon Short Line & U. N.....1
Pacific Mail.....2⅜
Philadelphia & Reading.....2½
Pittsburg & Western pf.....2½
P., C., C. & St. Louis.....1½
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf.....2½
St. Louis Southwestern.....1
St. Louis Southwestern pf.....2⅜
St. Paul & Duluth.....3
St. Paul & Omaha.....3⅜
St. Paul & Omaha pf.....2⅜
Southern Pacific.....2
Southern Railway.....1¼
Southern Railway pf.....4
Tennessee Coal & Iron.....4
Texas Pacific.....1¼
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf.....1¼
United States Leather.....1⅜
United States Leather pf.....2⅜
United States Rubber.....1½
Wabash pf.....3⅞
Western Union.....1⅜
Wheeling & Lake Erie.....1½
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.....1⅜
Wisconsin Central.....1⅞

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market continued to be well supplied, and demands increased somewhat. Call loans were made at from 1 to 1½ per cent. Time money was in improved demand, with inquiries for short periods. Rates were 1½@2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½@3 per cent. for sixty to ninety days, 3 per cent. for four months, and 3@3½ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in good supply, and the demand was moderate. Rates were 4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 4@4½ per cent. for four months' bills commission-house and prime four months' single names, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for prime six months', and 5½@6 per cent. for good four to six months' single names.

The Bank of England gained £286,967 in bullion during the week. The percentage of reserve to liabilities, which the previous week was 59.89, became 60.33. The bank's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The Bank of France lost 16,114,000f in gold and 1,580,000f in silver.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67½ on Saturday.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅞c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London, bar silver sold at 30½d per ounce.

The imports of gold since Jan. 1 have been $28,207,503, and the exports for the same period $63,785,679. The net exports, therefore, have been $40,578,176. The net exports to date in 1894 were $65,459,787; in 1893, $14,263,424, and in 1892, $52,063,317.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

Foreign exchange was steady in the early part of the week, but became easier before the close. The posted rates for sterling were $4.89 for 60-day bills and $4.90 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.88⅝ for 60-day bills, $4.89⅝ for demand, $4.90 for cable transfers, and $4.88⅛@$4.88⅜ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95 15-16, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅜.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—40c discount. Boston—16c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c. Charleston—Buying par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for larger sums.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed a decrease in reserve of $8,161,525. The banks now hold $26,686,250 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $4,333,100, a decrease in specie of $1,911,600, a decrease in legal tenders of $7,524,700, a decrease in deposits of $5,099,100, and an increase in circulation of $157,600.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Sept. 14, '95.	Sept. 7, '95.	Sept. 15, '94.
Loans	$522,698,900	$518,365,800	$495,067,100
Specie	62,515,500	64,427,100	91,288,300
Legal tenders	107,108,800	114,633,500	115,324,000
Net deposits	571,756,200	576,855,300	586,634,400
Circulation	13,963,500	13,805,900	10,070,900

The following shows the relations between the reserves and the liabilities:

	Sept. 14, '95.	Sept. 7, '95.	Sept. 15, '94.
Specie	$62,515,500	$64,427,100	$91,288,300
Legal tenders	107,108,800	114,633,500	115,324,000
Total reserve	$169,624,300	$179,060,600	$206,612,300
Reserve req'rd ag't deposits	142,939,050	144,218,825	146,658,600
Excess res've above legal req'ments	$26,685,250	$34,846,775	$59,953,700

The following shows the reserve at this time for a series of years:

1895	$26,685,250	1890	*$3,806,925
1894	59,953,700	1889	5,184,775
1893	10,601,700	1888	12,423,575
1892	4,379,575	1887	3,819,675
1891	8,722,775	1886	7,682,125

*Deficit.

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1894. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Sept. 12, 1895	£41,899,616	.....
Sept. 13, 1894	39,800,521	.....
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Sept. 12, 1895	81,204,049	£50,177,915
Sept. 13, 1894	76,230,797	50,394,986
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Sept. 12, 1895	34,838,457	14,229,793
Sept. 13, 1894	35,583,000	11,862,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Sept. 12, 1895	21,208,000	13,168,000
Sept. 13, 1894	13,014,000	15,486,000
SPAIN.		
Sept. 12, 1895	8,004,000	11,811,000
Sept. 13, 1894	7,963,000	9,251,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Sept. 12, 1895	4,285,000	6,803,000
Sept. 13, 1894	4,498,000	6,868,000
BELGIUM.		
Sept. 12, 1895	2,909,333	1,457,667
Sept. 13, 1894	3,021,333	1,510,667
Total last week	£194,438,455	£97,734,375
Corresponding week in 1894	180,170,631	95,372,653
Week ending Sept. 5	196,296,188	98,633,535
Corresponding week last year	180,121,814	95,847,320

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ending last Friday	$10,719,812
Corresponding week 1894	9,091,022
Since Jan. 1, 1895	370,294,394
Corresponding period 1894	307,717,412

Exports of Domestic Produce.

Week ending last Tuesday	$6,907,592
Corresponding week 1894	6,100,901
Since Jan. 1, 1895	233,368,514
Corresponding period 1894	254,793,142

Imports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$43,371
Corresponding week 1894	202,700
Since Jan. 1, 1895	24,515,058
Corresponding period 1894	15,196,129

Exports of Specie.

Week ending last Friday	$8,190,232
Corresponding week 1894	548,701
Since Jan. 1, 1895	88,406,862
Corresponding period 1894	108,812,776

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Clearings for week ending Sept. 14	$576,158,300
Balances for week ending Sept. 14	38,657,396
Clearings for week ending Sept. 7	543,755,356
Balances for week ending Sept. 7	33,215,851
Clearings for week ending Aug. 31	517,276,767
Balances for week ending Aug. 31	37,513,969
Clearings for week ending Aug. 24	503,040,623
Balances for week ending Aug. 24	32,872,641
Clearings for week ending Aug. 17	498,354,420
Balances for week ending Aug. 17	38,075,434
Clearings for week ending Aug. 10	460,280,370
Balances for week ending Aug. 10	33,487,457

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Despite the weakness in the stock market, the prices of bonds held, as a rule, remarkably firm, the only issues showing decline being speculative ones. More bonds came out this week than in some time, but they were all absorbed at high prices, and there is yet a good demand. Speculative bonds were weaker, in sympathy with the stock market, Atchison, Missouri, Kansas and Texas seconds and Texas and Pacific seconds all showing a decline of from 1 to 3 per cent, with heavy dealings, especially in the Atchisons. Wilkesbarre and Eastern first mortgage 5s sold at 95, which seems a low price in comparison with the other securities of the company, as the Wilkesbarre and Eastern is a part of the main line of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western system, the refunding or second mortgage bonds of which are selling considerably above 100. Northern Pacific securities were weaker, but not active, except for the 5s, which declined nearly 2 per cent. The third mortgage bonds declined about 1 per cent., to 73, but the second closed at 103 bid. The position of these bonds seems pretty well defined now, and holders are satisfied that in the event of any reorganization they will obtain 100 and interest for them.

Guaranteed stocks were active and scored sharp advances in some cases. Rensselaer and Saratoga 8 per cent. stock sold at 185½, Albany and Susquehanna sold at 180, and Oswego and Syracuse sold at 205 and interest. The big block of the latter stock offered by Messrs. Redmond, Kerr & Co. last week was all absorbed, and at present there are practically no guaranteed stocks of any kind purchasable. Traction securities have been dull and quiet, although several issues were in good demand, with few bonds obtainable.

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 14.—Local stocks generally continue inactive, with few sales, and little or no disposition to trade. Bank stocks are still quiet. National Eagle Bank has sold at 56¾, and a sale of Weybosset National is reported at 45. Industrial Trust Company stock has changed hands at 98, and that figure is still bid for a small amount. New-Haven rights have been quite actively traded in here in the past week. Stock rights have sold at prices ranging from 20@19¾ and the debenture rights have sold at 86@85¾, while 85¾ is now bid for them. Narragansett Electric Lighting Company is quiet and firm, with no reported sales. Providence Gas Company has sold at 85¼ and a small lot is now offered at that figure.

In the local money market 5 per cent. is the ruling rate. Call loans between banks continue at 3 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., report closing prices as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.		
American	45	47
Atlantic	31½	33¾
Blackstone Canal	25½	..
City	59½	..
Commercial	47	48¼
Eagle	56½	..
Fifth	47½	48½
First	110	113
Fourth	110½	..
Globe	54¼	..
High Street	61	..
Jackson	..	23½
Lime Rock	..	..
Manufacturers'	136½	..
Merchants'	63¼	..
Mechanics'	52½	55
National Exchange	100	..
National North American	43¾	44½
National Commerce	46	..
Old	112½	116
Phoenix	72	..
Rhode Island	24	25
Roger Williams	68	..
Second	..	128
Third	75	..
Traders'	40	..
Westminster	57	..
Weybosset	45	47
PAWTUCKET.		
Pacific	67	..
Slater	157	..
TRUST COMPANIES.		
Industrial	98	100
Mercantile	30	40
Union Trust Co.	50	..
RAILROADS.		
Boston & Providence	263	..
*N. Y., N. H. & H.	181	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. rights	19⅜	19⅝
*N. Y. N. H. & H. deb. bonds	134	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. rights	8¾	..
Providence & Springfield	80	..
Pawtuxet Valley	150	..
Providence & Worcester	250	..
Providence, Warren & B	125	..
MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.		
American Screw	220	225
American Supply	..	72½
Armington & Sims	..	50
Gorham Manufacturing	80	100
Gorham Manufacturing pf	117	119
Nicholson File	58	..
National & Providence Wors. pf.	99	102
National & Providence Wors. 6s	100	105
Pawtucket Hair Cloth	39¾	..
R. I. Perkins, H.-S.	90	95
R. I. Perkins H.-S. pf.	100	105
INSURANCE.		
Equitable	49	50½
Merchants'	49	52
Providence Washington	47	48½
GAS AND ELECTRIC.		
Narragansett Electric	84½	85
Providence Gas	85	86¼
Pawtucket Gas	81	82½
Providence Telephone	93	95½
R. I. Electric Protect	..	120
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Continental Steamboat	..	70
P. & Stonington S. S.	149	..
R. I. Safe Deposit	70	..

*Ex. rights.

ALBANY AND TROY PRICES.

ALBANY, Sept. 14.—There was an improvement in the amount of trading, as well as in the prices for securities during the week. The bond sales exceeded those for stocks, although both markets cannot be called active. Advances for the week were 2 per cent. in the bid price for Union Railway of New-York, and 2¾ for the bid price of New-York Air Brake. The latter was due to the large increase in the earnings of the company. The present earnings are said to be larger than those of the first year, when a dividend of 5 per cent. was paid. The net earnings for the months of August and September exceed $40,000 per month.

The report of the Union Railway of New-York (Huckleberry) for the quarter ending June 30 last shows gross earnings from operation, $119,705; operating expenses, $65,133; other income, $249; fixed charges, $31,629; net income, $23,129; cash on hand, $11d.16; profit and loss, (surplus,) $187,762. The net income for the corresponding quarter last year was $29,512. The quarterly report of the Westchester Electric Railway, controlled by the Union Railway Company, shows gross earnings, $30,120; operating expenses, $19,513; other income, $97; fixed charges, $7,390; net income, $3,322; deficiency, profit and loss account, $23,519. For the quarter ending March 31, the deficiency was $20,777.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	..
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	..
Albany City National Bank	90	95
Albany City Stor. & Ware. Co.	100	..
Albany County Bank	128	131
Albany Insurance Company	115	..
Albany Railroad stock	100	135
*Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1940	107½	..
*Albany Railroad inc. 5s	10½	..
*Albany Railroad deb. 6s	125	..
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	..
Celluloid Company*	63	69
Commercial Insurance Company	103	..
†Commercial Union Telephone Co.	103	106
Consolidated Car Heating Co.	35	37½
First National Bank	163	165
Hudson River Telephone Co.	38	39
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio.	35	40
Mechanics' & Farmers' Bank	402	..
Merchants' National Bank	178	180
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	150	160
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	330	..
National Exchange Bank	115	117½
New-York Air-Brake Company	10½	12
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd 6s, 1911	105	106
New York State Bank	200	..
Park Bank	125	..
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	..
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad	..	60
South End Bank	52	60
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mills 6s, 1895	100	..
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga	..	25
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	100	..
‡Union Railway Co. of N. Y.	105	107
‡Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	104	105½
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	113¾	..
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtge.	113	..
*Westchester Electric R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	101½	102¼
‡Westcott Express Company	20	25
‡Westcott Express Company pf.	100	110
TROY SECURITIES.		
Central National Bank	118	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	175	200
Manufacturers' National Bank	200	210
Manufact. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170
Mutual National Bank	180	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	95	100
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of West Troy	125	130
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	..
Troy City National Bank	160	165
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	107	108
Troy Gas Co. stock	128	130
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	114	115
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	108	..
Troy Railroad Company	86½	87
Troy Telephone & Cable Co	90	..
Union National Bank	250	..
Walter A. Wood Co	..	52

*And accrued interest. †Ex dividend. ‡Nominal.

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 14.—Our market was very irregular this week. Of the Westinghouse group of securities, Air Brake sold at 147, the highest public price ever recorded on the exchange. Allegheny County Electric Light stock advanced to 105 bid, and Switch and Signal and Electric seconds were also firmer. Philadelphia Gas, on the other hand, declined nearly $4 per share on the passing of the regular 1 per cent. quarterly dividend. The Directors say that the dividend is deferred because of the expense, estimated at between $500,000 and $750

WHAT RACING MEN TALK OF

The Passing of the "Poor Horse Owner" and His Tricks.

ATTRACTIONS OF THE BROOKLYN RACES

The Cracks to Meet in the First Special to be Run on Tuesday—Americans to Race in England Next Year.

Racegoers generally regret that the racing at the Sheepshead Bay track is at an end for the year. The course is probably the most popular in America. The sport is always of the best, as the management makes it a point to cater only for the best of the horses in training, leaving the riff-raff among the racers to look out for themselves and eat oats if they cannot win races. It is not wholly their fault that some of the races during the meeting which has just closed have proved to be poor ones, and won by horses of an inferior class. That must be the result at a meeting where the conditions for the races are made up weeks before the meeting begins, and with a lot of penalty and allowance clauses.

In catering for the best the management is entirely in the right, and the freedom from any sort of scandal during the meeting just closed is the best proof of the fact. There is always a lot of nervous energy and force wasted on what some of the racegoers call the "poor horse owners" to distinguish them from the men who have long purses and big stables of horses. These "poor horse owners" as a rule need no sympathy. The turf is better off without them. Racing, like yachting, is a rich man's sport, a sort of luxury that the general public cannot afford to indulge in.

"Poor horse owners" and their broken-down and patched-up stables of cripples, horses that are more fit for the canning establishment than the race track, have been heard of but little this season, and the quality of the sport has been much better in consequence. The men of the class who take refuge behind a whine and the statement that "If I was a millionaire I would have a better chance" are the men that it is a blessing to have out of the way. They are the persons who made such resorts as Guttenberg and Gloucester possible and served to make racing, to an extent, disreputable. Their horses were, as a rule, run or pulled in the interest of certain books or cliques of turf rascals, and very rarely indeed on their merits. They made bookmakers rich and kept people who play the races for fun and on form on the verge of insanity trying to find out what the horses were going to do when perchance they made their appearance on some of the big tracks.

The passing of the "poor horse owner" and the turf rascal is a blessing all around. By the "poor horse owner," of course, only the men of the Frank Van Ness, "Doo" Streett, and "Mike" Daly type are the ones referred to, and it will be with sincere regret that it is learned that there is a chance that the last named may again be racing horses on unreliable tracks. The sport has been wonderfully clean and straight this year, and The Jockey Club should see to it that it is kept so. They should not yield to the cries for a general amnesty to every person who happens to own some old "skate" and wishes to race him over tracks where reputable men race. There should be an aristocracy of the turf. It has been sorely needed.

It is to be feared that the general amnesty recently declared may result in fetching back to the tracks a lot of the scum of horsemen who have been racing at such places as St. Asaph, Maspeth, East St. Louis, and the other petty tracks in the South and West. The Jockey Club should size up these late knockers at the door, who wish to get in among decent horsemen once more, and see to it that none of the disreputable horde get back again. Should they do so they will break the first regulation that they run up against and do not like, and go back to the ranks of the turf "outlaws," where they properly belong. Too rigid rules to be enforced against this gang cannot be made, and there are not a few people who believe that The Jockey Club has made a mistake in inviting them back again to the fold. They are far better off where they are, and the public is better off to have them permanently outlawed.

Fortunately for all concerned, the rush to get back to respectable company by the class of horsemen referred to has not been great. Reports are that it will not be likely to be. Racing honestly and according to strictly enforced rules is not what these men want. They prefer the sort of thing they can get at St. Asaph and at the merry-go-rounds in the West. No one will miss them if they stay where they are, and pull and haul their horses to their heart's content.

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The racing this week will be at the Brooklyn Jockey Club track, which will be opened to the public to-morrow, the Brighton Association racing this afternoon. Secretary McIntyre has, as usual, provided a good programme for the meeting with simple racing conditions that any horseman can easily understand without a long study of the Official Guide. The opening day should be a grand day's sport, as the First Special, at a mile and a quarter is to be run. Eligible for the race are Henry of Navarre, Dorian, Domino, Clifford, Rey el Santa Anita, Sir Walter, Ramapo, and several of the lesser lights of the aged division of the thoroughbreds. As they meet at weight for age, there should be a grand contest. The Holly Handicap for two-year-olds at five furlongs, is also to be run on the same day. Requital is given the top weight of 129 pounds, Crescendo and Hastings, the latter of which is out of training, 122; Ben Brush, 121; Applegate, 116; Margrave, 115; Hazlet, 113; Silver, II., 112; Ramiro, 110; Floretta, 109; Axiom, 109, and Kamsin, 108, and from that lot will probably come the horses that will be fighting for the money at the end of the route.

Thursday has the Willow Handicap for fillies, two-year-olds, at five furlongs, and the Seabreeze Stakes for three-years-olds, at a mile and a sixteenth. The latter will not bring out a very high class in all probability, as it is a selling affair.

The Oriental Handicap, which has always been a first-class race, is to be decided on Saturday, and as the list of the handicap horses are named for it. The weights will be out to-morrow, and not until then will the probable starters be known, but it will probably be a high-class field. The Atlantic Stakes, for horses of all ages, at five furlongs, is on for decision on the same day, and it will bring a fine lot of sprinters together, including Harry Reed, Floretta, Weinberg, Melos, Alfonso, Rey del Carreras, Ed Kearney, Applause, Patrician, Buckrene, Hugh Penny, and Emma C.

There will probably be no racing on either Wednesday or Friday, and in such an event the horses will run at Brighton Beach.

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An absurd story to the effect that the proposed Fall meeting at Morris Park by the recently organized Westchester Jockey Club was to be abandoned got into circulation last week. There was, of course, no foundation for it, as the track has now passed out of the hands of the Morrises, and has been turned over to a syndicate of gentlemen who propose to have there only racing of the highest class.

The new mile track at Morris Park is now completed, and the horses will be saved the journey over the top of the stony track that they have previously had to negotiate before the run to the home-stretch. That track has resulted in the breaking down of a lot of fine animals, and it has therefore been avoided by owners of first-rate horses, as their trainers have always been afraid of it. With that bugaboo out of the way, there is no reason why the very best of sport should not be had at the Westchester track.

***

It is pretty generally conceded now that John Hyland has in his charge the best colt and filly of the year in Requital and One I Love, something that rarely falls to the lot of one trainer nowadays. Both have shown themselves far above the average, and it looks as if the three-year-old stakes of 1896 were pretty well at their mercy, if they stand training. There is no doubt among horsemen that they will both train on, and that Requital will be a distance horse, even if he does seem to come from a family of sprinters. His mile in 1:40 2-5 seems to warrant that belief.

***

Now that John Huggins, trainer for Pierre Lorillard, has agreed to go across the water, Mr. Lorillard is busy laying out plans for his campaign. He has already leased training grounds. His stable will be made up almost entirely of two-year-olds, as he has no aged horses of any account, Bloomer being about the best he has among his two-year-olds, and she is only a selling plater. But it is pretty well understood that he has among his yearlings some that have been very highly tried, and that if they keep the promise of their youth will make things lively for the English youngsters, unless they are of the best class. Stories of fast trials have leaked out regarding some of them, and the fact that Mr. Lorillard is so very anxious to go abroad is pretty good evidence that the stories have some foundation in fact.

***

Mr. Huggins is a sufferer from rheumatism of the hip, and is so much of a cripple that he cannot get around without the aid of a walking stick. He has about abandoned riding horseback, as he has so much trouble in mounting and dismounting. His consent to go abroad was only obtained by Mr. Lorillard after Mr. Huggins's physician had advised such a trip with a trial of the waters of some of the German springs as a remedy for his trouble.

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Mr. Lorillard and Mr. Croker, who will surely race on the other side, will probably have to race against some of the horses owned by August Belmont, who expects to spend some time in England next Summer. He may have a small string there, possibly in charge of Byron McClelland. M. F. Dwyer will probably tempt fate there again next year if he can find any horses such as he wants for another English campaign. His recent visit posted him as to the kind of horses that can be raced there to the best advantage. So if he can get what he wants he will go over again and try conclusions with the racing men once more. There is also a possibility that Marcus Daly will have a string of horses there next year, as he is anxious for turf honors in that country won with some of his Montana-bred animals.

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It is expected that there will be some move made by Peter De Lacy at the Brooklyn track to enforce the racing law as interpreted by Judge Bischoff in his decision in the trumped-up case made by De Lacy to get ammunition to fight the Dwyers with. It was the fight made by the Brooklyn Jockey Club that forced De Lacy to close his city poolrooms, and he is out for revenge, and has fought them tooth and nail ever since they were broken up. Just what action he will take is not known, but the managers of the track will be ready for him. The Jockey Club's attorneys have also been preparing the necessary legal ammunition with which to make the expected battle. It is needless to say that they do not believe that the Bischoff law is good law, and they will carry the matter to the highest courts in the State in order to get a test of the constitutionality of the law. It is not anticipated that any step can be taken which will interfere with the successful carrying out of the meeting as already planned.

RACED IN A STRONG NORTHER

Open Regatta of Keystone Yacht Club Sailed in Quick Time.

WOODSBURG, L. I., Sept. 15.—The open regatta of the Keystone Yacht Club was sailed Saturday over a ten-mile course, opposite Long Beach. The wind was strong from the north, and very puffy. Out of fourteen boats which started all finished except four. An enjoyable feature of the sport was the race between Richardson Brower's Jupiter and Commodore Rotino's Sibyl. The well-known rivalry between these two boats caused much of the interest of the regatta to centre in their contest for supremacy.

It was a neck-to-neck race over two-thirds of the course, when the Jupiter took the lead, which it maintained to the end. All the boats sailed in one class, and ten out of the fourteen were presented with handsome prizes. The race was one of the best and most satisfactory ever sailed by this club. The summary:

Name and Owner.	Start.	Finish.	Elapsed Time.
Sibyl, Commodore J. Rotino	3:47:40	5:49:26	2:01:46
Jupiter, Richardson Brower	3:47:50	5:44:45	1:56:55
Unit, Dr. George A. Wilson	3:51:45	5:56:18	2:04:33
Zephyr, Dr. J. Hutheson	3:48:30	6:03:08	2:14:35
Crystal Star, James Benham	3:47:30	6:04:04	2:16:34
Hettie, W. H. E. Jay	3:48:30	5:59:32	2:11:02
Lottie, A. Brower	3:48:55	5:59:18	2:10:23
Blair, E. L. Truman	3:49:25	Withdrew.	
Undula, J. L. Lawrence	3:48:15	Withdrew.	
Unice, W. F. Miller	3:48:52	6:08:48	2:19:56
Grace, Commodore J. Rotino	3:49:20	6:08:55	2:19:35
Lillie, F. K. Walsh	3:47:25	Broke mast.	
Lamia, H. Zuzga	3:47:40	Did not finish.	
Bonita, George Work	3:47:48	6:08:04	2:20:16

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Mr. Hoyt Is Happy.—Charles H. Hoyt is happy over securing Ada Dare to play the leading part in his "A Black Sheep," with which he will open the regular season of his theatre, in this city. He has been at considerable trouble to fill the part, Miss Dare having had three predecessors, each of whom is regarded as more than ordinarily clever, but neither of whom succeeded in satisfying Mr. Hoyt. Bella Black had the first chance of the rôle, and was followed by Bettina Gerard and Fannie Johnson. Miss Dare has not been seen often in New-York, and has been noted more for her striking resemblance to Lillian Russell than because of any marked ability, but in "A Black Sheep" she has been remarkably successful in the West, and is perfectly satisfactory to Mr. Hoyt.

—The Bostonians.—The season of the Bostonians began at the Lyric Theatre, in Hoboken, last week. They are now under the management of Frank Perley, who last season directed the tour of Fanny Davenport, and who this season will also manage Modjeska. The organization still includes Jessie Bartlett Davis and two or three others of the favorite members of Barnabee & McDonald's company, but in other respects it is practically a new organization. Its new comic opera, "A War Time Marriage," is now in active rehearsal, and will be produced next month.

—Coming with "His Excellency."—Mabel Love, the famous English dancer, will appear here with "His Excellency" company, at the Broadway Theatre. Miss Love was engaged by George Edwardes to appear in the burlesque which was to follow "The Shop Girl" at the Gaiety Theatre, in London, but as the piece will run through a second season, and as Miss Love is under required in that, he has decided to send her to this country with "His Excellency."

—"Heart of Maryland."—David Belasco has been rehearsing his new play, "Heart of Maryland," at the Herald Square Theatre, without Maurice Barrymore, who is to assume one of the leading rôles. Barrymore is now on his way from San Francisco, and is expected to arrive here to-day. In Baltimore, where the play is to have its first performance, interest is keen and general, reports indicating that places for the first nights are already well disposed of.

—Marie Wainwright in "The Love Chase."—Marie Wainwright's revival of "The Love Chase" this season will be a gorgeously costumed production. She has decided to dress the play in the period of Charles II., which is more picturesque and less familiar than the later fashions in which it has often been dressed. Julian Magnus, her manager, has written a rhymed epilogue which Miss Wainwright will speak.

—Chauncey Olcott's Engagement.—Chauncey Olcott will begin a four weeks' engagement at the Fourteenth Street Theatre Sept. 30, opening in "The Irish Artist," which is to be presented for a fortnight, and will be followed by a revival of "Mavourneen," which had so successful a run at this house four years ago. This will be the last engagement played at the Fourteenth Street house under the management of Manager Rosenquest.

—The Stoddard Lectures.—John L. Stoddard, the lecturer, writes from Paris that he has completed his series of new discourses, and is now fixing them in his memory. He has also secured a large number of very fine photographs for their illustration. He expects to reach here within two weeks, all ready for the opening of his season, which begins Oct. 9.

—"For the Crown."—Edward Vroom's forthcoming production of François Coppée's "For the Crown" is to be an exact duplicate of the one given at the Odéon, in Paris. Mr. Vroom has received from M. Coppée sketches of the scenery and costumes, and the best scenic artists and costumers in this country will be engaged on the work.

—Mr. Mansfield's Programme.—On account of the continued illness of Richard Mansfield, all his Fall time at the Garrick Theatre has been canceled, and he will not appear there until Easter Monday, April 6. His agent, W. A. McConnell, is authority for the statement that he will then produce not less than three new plays.

—"A Gay Old Boy."—Joseph Hart's new farce, "A Gay Old Boy," proved a great success in Toronto, where it was played all last week to large and delighted audiences. Mr. Hart is the actor formerly in partnership with Mr. Hallen, playing "Later On," and this is his first season as a lone star.

A Religious Rite Ends in Fire.

A Jewish family named Mandelbaum, living at 33 Goerck Street, observed Saturday as a holiday, and kept candles burning in their tenement home all day.

One of the younger members of the family placed one of the lighted candles in a hallway near some rubbish late at night, when the waste material took fire, causing damage to the building to the amount of $250. There was something of a panic among the tenants, but no one was injured.

REAL ESTATE.

City Real Estate for Sale.

FOR SALE VERY LOW—THE NEW THREE-STORY DWELLING, NO. 256 WEST 89th STREET; LARGE PARLOR, FOYER HALL, DINING ROOM, BUTLER'S PANTRY, AND KITCHEN ON FIRST FLOOR; ALL OUTSIDE ROOMS. HARDWOOD TRIM THROUGHOUT. MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED; HOUSE IS 20x70, LOT 100 FEET. THE BEST ARRANGEMENT EVER DESIGNED FOR LIVING IN FIRST-CLASS STYLE WITH FEW SERVANTS.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO.,
176 BROADWAY.

FOR SALE LOW—ON VERY EASY TERMS, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE; 58th STREET, ADJOINING 5th AVENUE, FOUR-STORY BROWNSTONE DWELLING ON LOT 20x100; JUST THE PLACE FOR A PHYSICIAN.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO.,
176 BROADWAY.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.
Mortgage Loans Exclusively.
146 BROADWAY (cor. Liberty St.), NEW YORK.

Brooklyn Real Estate For Sale.

FOR SALE.—Fifteen acres of beautiful land, corner King's Highway and Ryder's Lane, near Manhattan Beach R. R. and Ocean Av.
DEAN ALVORD, Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—By out-of-town owner; about 12 acres on Myrtle Av., near Flushing Av., adjoining property recently purchased for the new park.
DEAN ALVORD, Rochester, N. Y.

New-Jersey Real Estate.

WATER FRONT FOR SALE AT WEEHAWken, N. J., Opposite 42d St., New-York.—353 feet wide by about 800 feet long; if bulkhead be built, about 6½ acres would be reclaimed; riparian right secured from the State of New-Jersey. Apply to JAMES G. K. DUER, Secretary Hauxhurst Land Co., 53 William St.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

THE CLEVELAND,
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Unfurnished flats to rent; all rooms light and open to outside air; owner resident.

HAS MANY NEW ATTRACTIONS

Marcus R. Mayer Arrives Well Provided with Material for the Amusement-Loving Public.

Marcus R. Mayer, the theatrical agent and business representative in this country for George Edwardes, arrived on the Paris yesterday. He comes back with some fresh importations. The George Edwardes's attractions, which Mr. Mayer will represent, will be given here under the exclusive management of Charles Frohman and Al Hayman.

The first to be given in New-York will be the opera "His Excellency," written by W. S. Gilbert, with the music by Dr. Osmond Carr, Professor of Music at Oxford. Gilbert is so interested in the opera's reception in the United States that he has expressed his intention of coming over in time to witness the first night's performance. The opera was produced at the Lyric Theatre, in London, last year and ran nine months. Four companies are now playing it in the Provinces, and one in Berlin. It will be produced here on Oct. 14 at the Broadway Theatre by the original cast, including John Le Hoy, Rutland Barrington, Miss Nancy Macintosh, a sister of Burr Macintosh; Miss Ellaline Terriss, and Miss Alice Barnett.

"The Shop Girl" will be given at Palmer's one month later. This began its career at the Gaiety Theatre last September. It has been running ever since, and the seats are booked as far ahead as December. It will be produced here by the original English company in the early part of November.

"An Artist's Model," another musical comedy, will be presented in December. It began its career at Daly's Theatre, London, last October. It ran there until June, when it had to be transferred to the Lyric Theatre to make way for Mr. Daly's company. It will be transferred again to Daly's this month with a second edition. It will be presented here with the original cast, with Miss Florence St. John, who appeared in New-York in "Faust Up to Date," as the prima donna.

Mr. Edwardes's latest projects are a Japanese opera by Owen Hall and Sydney Jones, not completed; "A Clergyman's Daughter," which is to follow "The Shop Girl," providing the latter runs out within a reasonable length of time, and a burlesque on "Trilby."

Mr. Mayer, on his own account, will import for the early part of the season Mme. Antoinette Sterling, an American woman who for fifteen years has had a reputation in Europe as a ballad singer. She it was who achieved no little fame by refusing to sing before the Queen in a décolletée gown because, as a follower of Lady Henry Somerset, she considered it immodest. The Queen was willing that she should sing in a costume of her own selection, but Mme. Sterling, who has a rich contralto voice, will be supported by Owen Harley, tenor; Mme. Janotha, pianist, and Tevidor Nachez, violinist. They will tour as a concert company, appearing first either here or in Boston.

Another of Mr. Mayer's importations, and one which he expects to create somewhat of a furor in America, is Jeanne Blanhard, the latest musical prodigy. She is French and only nine years old. She has attracted the attention of all the musicians in France, who pronounce her to be a born musical genius. She was admitted in June, 1893, as a member of the Society of Authors and Composers of Music, and at four had already composed. Her father is an official in the Interior Department of France. She will be accompanied to America by her mother, who before now has not permitted her to make a public tour.

Mr. Mayer said the rupture between W. S. Gilbert and Sir Arthur Sullivan had been bridged over, and that the two old friends and co-workers were about to collaborate in another opera.

Assaulted for Refusing to Strike.

Joseph Dugan, twenty years old, of 112 Seventh Avenue, and Joseph Pierson, twenty-one years old, of 176 Perry Street, were arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on the charge of assault, preferred by Richard Kienehan of 69 Eighth Avenue and Charles Noll of 600 West Forty-eighth Street.

Kienehan told Magistrate Cornell that the defendants had formerly been employed at the Union Paper Company, at 844 Washington Street, but had gone on a strike eight days ago for higher wages. Kienehan and Noll took their places and were threatened several times by the defendants for having done so. The culmination came Saturday evening just after Kienehan and Noll had stopped work, when the defendants met them in front of the factory. Dugan and Pierson followed Kienehan and Noll up to Kienehan's house at 69 Eighth Avenue, importuning them to quit work and join the strike. On their refusal, Pierson assaulted Kienehan, striking him several times in the face. Policeman Delaney of the Charles Street Police Station arrested Pierson for assault and Dugan for disorderly conduct. Magistrate Cornell held Pierson in $500 for Special Sessions, and discharged Dugan with a reprimand.

Funeral of Bernhard Mainzer.

Funeral services over the body of Bernhard Mainzer, who died on Thursday last of pneumonia, were held at the house, 9 East Sixty-sixth Street, yesterday. The Rev. Dr. Gotthell of the Temple Emanu-El conducted the services. The casket was profusely decorated with beautiful flowers. Many prominent officials of the Hebrew charitable societies and a number of the representatives of the large banking houses attended the funeral. The burial was in the Cypress Hill Cemetery.

The pall bearers were Henry Budge, Ewald Balthasar, S. Bach, Hans Sommerhof, Morris Barr, E. C. Chilbrick, H. Wehrhane, and Dr. Brettauer.

Senator Thurston Starts for Home.

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 15.—Senator John M. Thurston started for home yesterday in his private car from Hailey, Idaho. He will arrive here to-morrow. He has almost recovered from his illness.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

A.—HERBERT, 104-106 East 81st St.,
NEAR ART MUSEUM, CENTRAL PARK.
N. W. Cor. Lexington Av. and 44th St.
FIRST FLOORS IN BOTH PLACES FOR DOCTORS.
First-class apartments, seven and eight large light rooms; steam heat, hot water, &c.; uniformed hallboys, elevators, coal and wood. 110-112 E. 47th ST., ALL LIGHT APARTMENTS, Seven rooms, bath, &c.; very moderate rents; desirable, central, and accessible. Apply to the Superintendents, on premises, or at OFFICES of NEW-YORK STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 121 East 44th St., cor. of Lexington Av., or at 268 St. Nicholas Av., cor. of 123d St.

A.—THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT
APARTMENT HOUSE
No. 615 FIFTH AVENUE, (NEAR 50TH ST.)
Each apartment 42x100 feet. Replete with every modern convenience.
FIRE-PROOF THROUGHOUT.
Apply on premises, to Superintendent.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS
TO LET IN THE
Cumberland, Broadway, 22d St., and 5th Av.
Most central location in city.
Convenient to all clubs, hotels, and theatres.
Suites of 2 or 3 rooms and bath.
$500 up, including
heat, light, service, and ice water.
Elevator all night.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

75 WEST 92d.—Extra large apartment, eight rooms and bath; house 40 feet wide; station one block; rents, $50 to $60. Janitor.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

TO LET, FURNISHED.—Palatial private residence; magnificently and completely furnished; finest part of city, between 59th and 60th Sts., just off 5th Av.; rent, $8,500 per year; to select party only.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

DESIRABLE HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNfurnished. Choice locations.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON & CO.,
55 Liberty St.
500 Madison Avenue. 314 Columbus Avenue.

Stables to Let.

PRIVATE STABLE, 159 WEST 18TH ST.; seven stalls, ample carriage room; coachman's apartments. Apply E. N. TAILER, 99 Franklin St.

FOUND DEAD IN THE BUSHES

A Mulatto Woman Killed After a Severe Struggle.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Sept. 15.—Peter N. Dow found the body of a young mulatto woman lying in a clump of bushes twenty feet from the river road this morning. Dow at once notified County Physician Wagoner, and a large crowd went to the scene of the tragedy.

An examination showed that the woman was about twenty-two years old. She was well dressed, and wore earrings and a gold wedding ring. She had been choked to death, marks of fingers being plainly discernible on her throat. Her clothing was torn and soiled, and she had been assaulted. Mrs. Catharine Johnson, a colored woman who lives with her husband on the Elmendorf farm, identified the murdered woman as being Annie Beekman of Newark, who last week had visited her.

The girl was a servant at the farm of W. W. Horner of Neshanic until two years ago. Then she went to Newark. Early last week Annie came back to Somerville to visit the fair. On Thursday night she went to the home of Mrs. Johnson and remained there until yesterday morning, when she said she was going to Neshanic to see Calvit Corte to collect $48 which she said he held in trust for her. She did so, and A. Jacob Johnson, the husband of Catharine, went for with her. Johnson and the woman arrived at the Somerville station at 8 o'clock last night. From there they went to several beer saloons, where, it is alleged, they imbibed freely. About 9 o'clock they came back to the station, and when Johnson saw the woman engaged in conversation with two of the fair fakirs, he became disgusted and left her.

He says the two men were smooth shaven, and one was short in stature and wore black clothes. Johnson says he did not see the woman again until he saw her dead this morning. An examination of the road near where the body was found shows that a terrible struggle took place after the woman had been pursued for some distance by one or two men. At 3 o'clock this afternoon Coroner Brady held an inquest. The above evidence was submitted, and an adjournment was taken until next Wednesday. The police are actively at work on the case, and hope soon to have the murderer or murderers under lock and key.

REALTY SALES TO-DAY

The sales of real estate at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By James L. Wells, foreclosure sale, Charles L. Guy, referee, 136 West Thirty-second Street, south side, 381 feet west of Sixth Avenue, 14 by 98.9 by irregular, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $3,973.

By Thomas A. McGowan, foreclosure sale, William C. Orr, referee, 323 West One Hundred and Third Street, north side, 100 feet east of Riverside Avenue, 20 by 100.11, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $9,200; on prior mortgage, $16,500.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—ANN E. TAYLOR, plaintiff, against EMILY F. EAGLE and CLIFFORD F. EAGLE, her husband, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twelfth day of August, 1895, and entered in the New-York County Clerk's office on the thirteenth day of August, 1895, I, the undersigned, referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the sixteenth day of September, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Thomas A. McGowan, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows: All that lot of land in the City of New-York, with the building thereon, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of One Hundred and Third Street distant one hundred feet easterly from the intersection of the easterly side of Riverside Avenue and the northerly side of One Hundred and Third Street and running thence northerly at right angles to One Hundred and Third Street one hundred feet eleven inches; thence easterly parallel with One Hundred and Third Street twenty feet; thence southerly at right angles to One Hundred and Third Street and part of the way through a party wall one hundred feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Third Street; thence westerly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Third Street twenty feet to the point of beginning. Said premises being now known as No. 323 West One Hundred and Third Street.—Dated August 21, 1895.

WILLIAM C. ORR, Referee.

FIELD and HARRISON, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 237 Broadway, New-York, N. Y.
au28-2aw8wTu&F&S&16.

Surrogate Notices.

LEE, MATTIE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MATTIE B. LEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at his office, No. 55 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3rd day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of July, 1895. GROSVENOR S. HUBBARD, Executor. JOHN H. COLE, Att'y for Executor, 35 Wall St., N. Y. City. jy29-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD O'GORMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of R. & E. J. O'Gorman, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of April, 1895. RICHARD O'GORMAN, Jr., EDWARD J. O'GORMAN, Executors. ap29-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB VAN OSTRAND, late of Closter, Bergen County, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of March 1895. FRANCIS A. ED. MEYER, Executor.
TARRANT PUTNAM, Attorney for Executor, 38 Park Row, New-York. mh25-1aw6mM

GILSEY, RACHEL MARGARET.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Rachel Margaret Gilsey, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Francis B. Chedsey, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of July, 1895. MARGARET J. FRANKLIN, Executrix. Francis B. Chedsey, Attorney for Executrix, 280 Broadway, New-York City. jy12-1aw6m

Surrogate Notices.

KRUSE, JOHANNA CAROLINE.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Carl F. Kasten, Magdalene Brinkhoff, Magdalena Schultze, Elfrida Schultze, Wilma Schultze; Gustav William Nagel, as executor of the last will and testament of Dora Brinkhoff, deceased; Heinrich Albert Knop, Friedrich Gerhard Knop, Johann Heinrich Knop; Friedrich Gerhard Knop, as curator for Johann Heinrich Knop; Diedrich Gerhard Kruse, and to all persons interested in the estate of Johanna Caroline Kruse, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the twenty-ninth (29) day of October, 1895, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Herman C. Schwab and Theophilus Edward Schlingloff, as executors of the last will and testament of said deceased; and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 30th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.
J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.
EUSTIS, FOSTER & COLEMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 80 Broadway, New-York, N. Y. s9-1aw6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DE WITT C. HAYS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, office of Dos Passos Brothers, No. 15 Broad Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of April, 1896. JOHN DOS PASSOS, EGERTON L. WINTHROP, S. J. DRAKE, HENRY B. BROWNE, Executors. DOS PASSOS BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, 15 Broad Street, New-York City. ap15-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN DIERKING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Stuyvesant & Millard, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 19th day of April, 1895. FREDERIC C. DIERKING, Administrator. STUYVESANT & MILLARD, Attorneys for Administrator, 99 Nassau Street, New-York. ap22-1aw6mM

BOSHER, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charles H. Bosher, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of doing business, at the office of R. T. Wilson & Co., No. 33 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of April, 1895. MARY C. BOSHER, Executrix. LARNED, WARREN & KNAPP, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 170 Broadway, New-York City. ap15-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. GENSCH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Adams & Hyde, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of June, 1895. CHARLES E. GENSCH, JOHN M. NASH, executors. ADAMS & HYDE, attorneys for executors, 59 Liberty Street, New-York, N. Y. je17-1aw6mM

ZOLLIKOFFER, OSCAR.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Oscar Zollikoffer, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 66, Times Building, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of June, 1895. NICOLAS GEOFFROY, Administrator, &c., &c. PETTETIER, SILKMAN and SEYBEL, Room 66, Times Building, N. Y. City, Attorneys for Administrator. je3-1aw6mM

HOLMES, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HOLMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Frank G. Wild, Esq., No. 15-17 Beekman Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 22nd day of July, 1895. GEORGE H. COUTTS, Executor. FRANK G. WILD, Attorney for Executor, 15-17 Beekman St., New-York. jy22-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. DE VOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, 54 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of August, 1895. WILLIAM J. LE COMPTE, Jr., Executor. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executor. au15-1aw6mM

LAWRENCE, JAMES G. K.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES G. K. LAWRENCE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, 54 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of August, 1895. CATHARINE AUGUSTA LAWRENCE, Executrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Executrix. au19-1aw6mM

LAWTON, JAMES M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES M. LAWTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilmer & Canfield, No. 48 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of June, 1895. ELIZA M. C. LAWTON, Executrix. WILMER & CANFIELD, Attorneys for Executrix, 48 Wall St., N. Y. City. jy1-1aw6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON.